THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

King Alfonso Harks to Hope

World, Awake, Has Busy Week

League Council Talks Pressure

De Valera Startles Ireland

Bruening Wins Over Hitler

Cornwallis Holds Yorktown

FASHIONABLE Fontainebleau is excited. Autos dash up to a certain château. Royal feet pace the library; a royal ear is pressed often to the telephone for the latest news from Madrid. Alfonso XIII, in exile, learns that one Provisional President has succeeded another in Spain and waits for his country to call him back. Alfonso suffers the hallucination common to ex-monarchs that he is a marooned Moses. His people must implore him, as soon as they wake up, to return and lead them out of the wilderness. Alfonso, personally an affable man, is one of a forlorn flock. Wilhelm II looks longingly from Doorn toward Berlin. Manuel II has repeatedly been ready to go back to Portugal from London. Inside his walls in Peking young P'u-yi, sixteenth of the Ta Ch'ing Emperors, doubtless feels the Chinese Republic rocking and sees the scepter returning to his hand. They don't know their history, these waiting ones; history holds out no hope. Republics invert everything except themselves.

¶ The heart of history for the week: England solidifies its election campaign into National Government versus Labor. Germany almost loses its political balance, but gains the biggest trade balance it ever knew. France gets more gold and tells Premier Laval what to tell Washington. Russia trounces transportation chiefs because trains don't arrive. Italy can't spare Premier Mussolini, but will send Signor Grandi to hobnob with Mr. Hoover. Spain and Ecuador change Presidents overnight, with business as usual in the morning. Roumania assumes its farmers' debts and the farmers cheer King Carol. Greece flirts with the franc and guilder and adopts the dollar as its steady. Japan sends in more soldiers and says it won't war. China undertakes to show that the boycott is mightier than the bombing plane. Mexico needs an iron man and calls back Calles. Canada plans great highways to be built by hard-up men. The United States, releasing an old stay-at-home idea, accepts an invitation from distant friends and pushes its knees under the League Council table for the first time.

¶ Closed doors on the League councilroom at Geneva. With the American delegate inside. What pressure, the Council considers, can or should be brought to bear upon Japan in Manchuria? Nippon still murmurs that the United States shouldn't have been asked to sit in. But the fact remains that at the close of the first session Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese representative, approached Prentiss B. Gilbert, American representative, and they shook hands. Handshakes are not so noisy, ordinarily, but this one was heard around the world.

¶ The Irish Free State Parliament, climaxing a bitter campaign, passes the public safety bill. The measure provides military courts to try persons accused of sedition. But an immediate and dramatic occurrence may make such courts almost unneeded. Eamon de Valera, Fianna Fail leader, declares that Parliament is the lawful authority, the only hope of enlarging Irish freedom, and urges the throwing down of all secret arms. Mr. de Valera has produced many sensations, but perhaps none more unexpected and far-reaching than this.

¶ Chancellor Bruening's Government triumphs in Germany. The Reichstag defeats a no confidence motion introduced by the National Opposition bloc by 295 to 270. Announcement of the vote is received with wild cheers by the Government's supporters, with consternation by the others. The 107 "Nazis," who had come in their brown shirts to what they believed would be their victory, march out of the chamber. The country and the Chancellor relax from a tension. Fiery Adolf Hitler and his allies have failed in their loudly heralded attempt to bring a downfall.

¶ History repeats itself and Lord Cornwallis holds Yorktown again. That is, the present Lord Cornwallis holds the present Yorktown in the grip of his agreeable address at the sesquicentennial celebration of the surrender of his famous ancestor to General Washington. His lordship sees no reason why he shouldn't be the United States' guest at this time, since that other Cornwallis was Washington's guest two days after the surrender. Which bit of history shows that the Father of His Country knew that the best thing to do about an animosity is to end it.

¶ Italy's exports outstrip imports $16,300,000 in September. She imports a fine line from the United States. Shipments include boxes, bales and—30 barrels of good old gold.

Homing Pigeon Leaves Nest for World Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

EVEN homing pigeons sometimes have a roving disposition and a longing to see something of the world, it would seem. One of the birds belonging to an amateur of Dottignies, a little village near the Franco-Belgian frontier, was released by its owner at a contest held in Arras, early in August. Contrary to the rules of the game, it failed to return to its home nest.

Nearly two months later, its owner received a letter by air mail saying that the pigeon had been found at Saigon, in Indo-China, and identified by an inscription under its wing. It had traveled over 6000 miles from its starting point.

Franco-Reich Trade Talks To Shun Debt

Paris and Berlin Would Avoid Suspicion of Others on Issue

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There is a desire to avoid the appearance of a Franco-German understanding about debts and reparations. The question concerns other countries and suspicion would be aroused were France and Germany to come to any accord on the objective and the means of attaining it. For this reason the new Franco-German commission, which will endeavor to bring about an economic entente, is carefully pledged not to evoke the problem of payments.

Yet this problem of payments is at the very root of Franco-German relations. Those relations cannot be normal while Germany is obliged, in practice or in theory, to pay what it considers to be tribute to the country which, with others, defeated it. It is, of course, not only to France that Germany pays, but France received the lion's share, and France has come to stand in German eyes as the real recipient of reparations.

Perhaps this view is unfair, for the bulk of the money which came to France from Germany went to the United States, and to England, which in its turn sent the money to the United States. But under the Young plan there is, in addition to the so-called conditional payments, which are ultimately destined to reach America, a smaller sum, which is called unconditional, and which mostly goes into French coffers. It is this latter sum which constitutes reparations proper, as distinct from the German payments which are earmarked for the payment of American loans to the allies.

There is then a reluctance on the part of France and Germany to enter into any bilateral arrangement which might be represented as a conspiracy against the United States, the ultimate creditor for two-thirds of the German payments. Nevertheless, though the subject is avoided both by the Governments and by the mixed commission, there is no further illusion in Europe as to the continuance of these payments.

It is taken as a certainty that Germany will not be in a position to resume payments next July when the Hoover year is ended. Even were there to be an unquestionable move toward prosperity in the meantime, it is inconceivable that Germany should again be handicapped in its efforts at rehabilitation. The risk of another collapse, again with world-wide repercussions, would be too great for even the most nationalist and reactionary European statesmen to insist on the resumption of payments.

But if Germany cannot pay France and England and other nations—which in fact it has been able to do in the past only by bor-

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Citroen Planning World Motor Pool

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Another effort to bring about a world-wide agreement in production and distribution in a major industry was announced when M. André Citroen, French automobile manufacturer, in the United States on a visit, let it be known yesterday that he was endeavoring to bring about an international understanding among automobile manufacturers in the five most important producing countries—France, Germany, England, Canada and the United States. The latter produces 80 per cent of all automobiles manufactured.

Similar more or less successful efforts to organize industries engaged in international trade have been made in oil, sugar, electrical appliances, nitrates and potash and efforts have been made to organize the international distribution of wheat. Only recently European coal producers have attempted to bring about international cooperation in the division of foreign markets.

M. Citroen explained that his plan called for an agreement under which the automobile manufacturers of the five countries which produce most of the motorcars would agree to limit their output on a prearranged percentage basis to prevent destructive competition. His announcement was made after a luncheon tendered to him by directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at the Union League Club.

President Hoover Calls Nation To Support Federal Economy

Statement Indicates Determined Opposition Has Formed Against Program—Proposed Naval Curtailment Figures Large in Washington Comment

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—President Hoover renewed his direct appeal to the American public for support in paring down governmental expenses in a formal statement issued from the White House.

The statement leaves no doubt of the President's determination to cut expenses to the limit, while its reiteration at the present juncture makes equally clear that stubborn opposition to the program is already developing.

Mr. Hoover's appeal came on the heels of Treasury figures showing the Government deficit in the first 100 days of the present fiscal year has reached $500,000,000. It followed, furthermore, announcement that plans have been laid for curtailing naval expenses in the forthcoming year.

Text of Statement

The President's statement on federal finances and the need of economy follows:

I have received the proposals of the high officials of the navy of plans for reduction of expenditures. They are being considered in the full light of maintained efficiency of the department. Such studies and revisions are equally in progress in every other department of the Government. The proposals of all the departments will require study and consideration. No conclusions have been reached on any particular proposed expenditure or economy. Final decision will not be reached until the final budget is presented to Congress.

All of the principal officers of the Government are cooperating to bring about reductions. In times when the income of the people is reduced and when taxes or loans may stifle economic recovery there is only one course of sound fiscal policy, and that is to reduce the expenditure of the Government to the last cent consonant with the obligations of the Government.

There are two great difficulties which confront us in programs of reduced expenditures. The first is the very large proportion of federal expenditures that are irreducible. We must meet interest payments on the statutory re-

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WET FUNDS USED IN LEGION MOVE, DRY BOARD SAYS

Referendum Action Laid to Deliberate Planning by Repeal Forces

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — The American Legion's vote for a prohibition referendum was not a spontaneous expression of sentiment, but the result of a $128,000 nation-wide drive by the American Veterans' Association for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, on whose executive committee were leaders of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, it was charged today by the National Prohibition Board of Strategy in an open letter to Mr. Henry L. Stevens, commander of the Legion.

"The Veterans' Association for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment had the specific purpose of influencing Legion posts and state bodies to take positions against prohibition and to send wet delegates to the national convention, according to the board.

As evidence, Mr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the board, presented a letter from the Veterans' Association signed by Mr. F. C. Eggers, national secretary, which stated that the major objective of the organization for 1931 was to bring about a common stand against prohibition through the organizing of veterans in every precinct in the country.

"Upon the success of this attack will largely depend the action of the two major parties particularly on this question in 1932," the letter added.

Further on it stated: "So convinced are they of the necessity for rapid and effective development of our program that Mr. Charles H. Sabin, Col. Grayson Murphy, Mr. Edward S. Harkness, Mr. William Hale Harkness, Mr. George Gordon Battle, Mr. Phelps Phelps, Mr. Pierre du Pont and several others have underwritten a substantial part of our budget of $128,265 for 1931."

From these facts, it is clear that the Legion action at Detroit cannot be considered as a spontaneous expression of sentiment, Mr. Dinwiddie told the Legion commander. "Without this lavish use of money to excite and exploit wet sentiment among veterans there is no likelihood that the Legion ever would pass a resolution adverse to prohibition," he declared.

No such organized effort and lavish use of money to line up Legionnaires against wet resolutions at Detroit can be charged to dry organizations, Mr. Dinwiddie states. "Hence," he said, "the Detroit vote was not a calmly reasoned and representative action."

The tactics of the American Veterans' Association for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, as explained by Mr. Dinwiddie, were to widen local campaigns condemning prohibition to state bodies of the Legion. A well-organized, efficiently directed wet bloc would offer and sometimes succeed in having passed wet resolutions. The naming of wet delegates to the convention was the climax of the campaign.

"It is high time that the American people awakened to what is being done by a small group of wealthy wets who are ready to pour out thousands of dollars annually to wet organizations which use such methods to create sentiment against an amendment to the Constitution," Mr. Dinwiddie concluded.

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LIBERAL PARTY HOLDS BRITISH VOTE BALANCE

Influence Seen as Contests Develop in 409 of 551 Districts

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17—Unprecedented and possibly determining facts in the election emerged from yesterday's nominations. They are that there will be straight competition in 409 out of 551 contested constituencies, and 313 of these duels will be between Conservatives and Labor Socialists, with Liberals in many cases holding the balance.

At the last election the situation was different. There were then only 108 straight contests.

How the Liberals will vote in constituencies where Conservatives are pitted against Labor is the crux of the situation. Five million of them voted in 1929 and it is reliably estimated that if all threw their weight upon the Conservative side as two of their leaders, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir John Simon, are trying to get them to do, not only would the National Government be assured of victory but the Labor Opposition's defeat would be crushing.

Here, however a big "if" comes in. Mr. David Lloyd George and his close associates reckon that in such an event British politics would be transformed for at least five years, the period for which Parliament is elected. They do not want it to happen. They have set out to prevent it. Genuinely entertained doubts lest the protectionist element in the National Government should send up the cost of living unduly, have given them very substantial backing. They are in the very forefront of the fray.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Opposition leader, so greatly appreciates the importance of the diversion thus caused that he devoted a great part of his address to 5000 of his constituents at Bolton yesterday to a slashing attack upon tariffs.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was the one bulwark of free trade in the late Labor Government, in which Mr. Henderson was one of the chief secretaries of state, replied to this today. "The very men who have issued the Labor Party appeal against tariffs," Mr. Snowden said, "proposed and voted in the late Labor Cabinet for an immediate imposition of tariffs."

Nevertheless the three chief Liberal Party daily organs support Mr. Lloyd George's position. This position, as disclosed in a recent radiocast by this Liberal, relies upon the assertion that the Labor Opposition is already beaten, and that there is no longer any question but that the National Government will be returned to power. In these circumstances Mr. Lloyd George says in effect that the Liberals' duty is to vote for Labor wherever by doing so the protectionist element in the Nationalist Government would be weakened. "I am neither a Tory (Conservative) nor a Socialist, but a Liberal," Mr. Lloyd George said, "but I weigh the probabilities. Protection is an impending peril. I shall use my vote to avert that calamity."

Sir John combated this view in a radiocast yesterday. Sir Herbert also said yesterday: "If a Socialist Government would be wrong, how can it be right that Socialist candidates should be supported and returned." Sir Herbert bade his followers to keep together in support of national candidates, and much depends upon the extent to which this advice is followed.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 17 (By U. P.)—The Socialist Party voted yesterday to abstain from voting in the Buenos Aires provincial election next month in protest against the Government's recent decree declaring the provincial election early this year to be null and void. The Socialists, however, will participate in the presidential and vice-presidential election.

THREE NATIONS JOIN IN PAGEANT AT YORKTOWN

England, France and America Commemorate End of Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 17—France, England and America united today in commemorating events of the Revolution 150 years ago, which brought to this spot ancestors of those now taking part in the celebrations here.

The sky blue uniform of Marshal Henry Pétain, the mummified and boldly modeled face of the Marquis de Rochambeau, the presence of Lord (Stanley) Cornwallis and of Gen. John J. Pershing, linked the present with the past in appealing fashion.

These figures took part in various exercises yesterday.

Marshal Pétain, with General Pershing, was received on the sesquicentennial grounds by a squadron of cavalry, following presentation of visiting governors by Gov. John G. Pollard of Virginia. The town of Hampton gave the French soldier, "hero of Verdun," an enthusiastic welcome as he passed from Old Point to Yorktown. The French Marshal's visit recalls that of Count de la Fayette in 1824, when he was fêted on the site of the redoubt his troops captured under Alexander Hamilton in 1781.

A tablet to the Count de Grasse, commander of the French fleet during the Revolutionary battle here, was unveiled, and a memorial dedicated to Nicholas Martiau, original patentee of the Yorktown battlefield.

General Pershing, in an address today, likened the courage and comradeship of French and American soldiers at Yorktown to the same qualities manifested 136 years later on the battlefields of France. He paid tribute to the fine military genius of Marshal Pétain.

"When France fought for us and we fought for France in the maintenance of human rights and national integrity," he said, "it is my high privilege to testify to the fine courage of the French armies.

"Under the command of our distinguished guest, the stubborn defense of the stronghold at Verdun will stand forever as a miracle of sacrifice. These armies became our comrades. We fought beside them, we vied with them in the second Marne, at St. Mihiel, in the Argonne, in the Champagne.

"The fellowship with them of 150 years ago was ours. We cherish it.

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New York Relief Chairman Backs $15,000,000 Fund

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Recommendation that the city appropriate $15,000,000 for emergency relief this winter and that it accept the provisions of the state relief act so as to participate in the distribution of the $30,000,000 fund appropriated by the State was contained in a letter which Mr. Frank J. Taylor, Commissioner of Public Welfare and chairman of the Mayor's committee on unemployment, sent to Mayor James J. Walker yesterday.

Urging that the city accept the provisions of the state act, Mr. Taylor's letter explained that, according to his estimate, about 65 per cent of the state fund, or about $12,000,000, would be paid by taxpayers of New York City.

Simultaneously Mr. Jesse I. Straus, chairman of the State Temporary Relief Administration which will supervise disbursement of the state fund, announced that expenditure of the first $1,000,000 would begin not later than Nov. 1.

The Salvation Army also announced that its emergency relief plans, involving the expenditure of $1,250,000, would go into effect Nov. 1. The work will be carried on from six district offices in various parts of the city. It will be planned so as to take advantage of the organization's experience last year and greater emphasis will be placed on family welfare work.

Col. Jacob Ruppert has offered the use of the Yankee Stadium for the "Round Robin" football game which will be played on Dec. 9 for the benefit of the unemployed.

Teachers Urged To Make Citizens

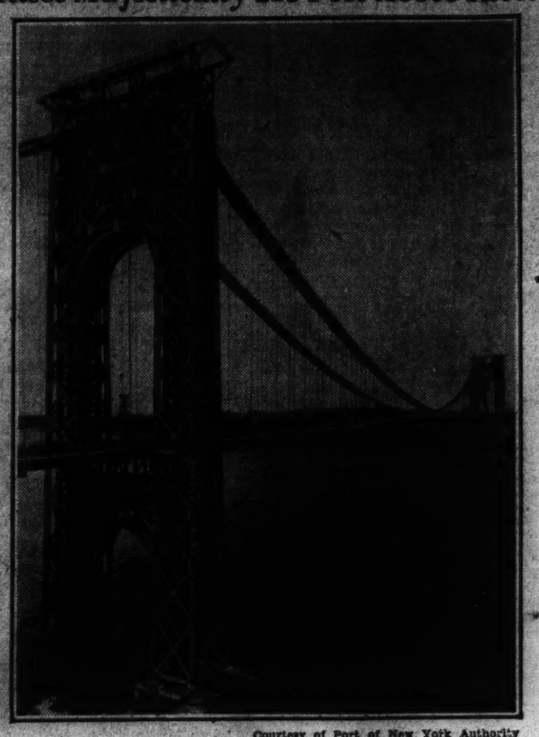
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Oct. 17—Every public school should equip its students with the opportunity to look into the organization and the honesty of their local town, city or state government, Dr. William McAndrew, former superintendent of Chicago public schools, said yesterday.

In delivering the keynote address at the opening session of the New Hampshire teachers' seventy-eighth annual convention, Dr. McAndrew urged teachers to develop citizens who would raise the standards of government and aid in cleaning up politics.

Judge Elwin L. Page, chairman of the state commission sponsoring the George Washington bi-centennial next February, outlined the work it is hoped the state schools will undertake in acquainting school "pupils with the many-sided character of the first President of the United States. No state-wide observance of this event is contemplated by the state commission, but local programs for each community will be worked out individually with Dr. James N. Pringle, New Hampshire Commissioner of Education.

Rises Majestically 213 Feet Above River



Courtesy of Port of New York Authority

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE

New Structure Connecting Fort Washington, Manhattan, and Fort Lee, New Jersey, Has Total Length of 4760 Feet.

PUBLIC WORKS ON LONG-TERM PLAN FAVORED

Boston Realty and Chamber Committee Suggests 12-Year Program

Facing the "stern necessity of keeping taxes down," and the expenditure of millions of dollars in public improvements in the next decade or so, the city of Boston is urged to adopt a long-term financial program by the joint committee on municipal finance, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The city government will be in better condition, the citizens and the community will be better served, and the taxpayer will be called upon to pay less, if the proposal of the committee is carried out, according to the statement of the committee, appearing in the October issue of the Bulletin of the Real Estate Exchange, and announced by the Chamber of Commerce. The committee advocates "the application of sound budgeting principles to capital outlays."

The statement of the committee points out that $160,000,000 has been spent for highways, buildings, rapid transit extensions and other projects of a permanent character by the city of Boston during the 12 years from 1920 to 1931. Of this total, $120,000,000 has been financed by loans and the balance by appropriations in the current tax levy.

Economical Spending

Large expenditures for public improvements must inevitably be made in the next 12 years, says the statement, which suggests the city can so plan such expenditures as to insure wise and economical spending, rather than haphazard year-to-year authorizations.

Pointing out that the best way to insure wisest possible use of the city's money is to prepare and carry out a long-term financial program for public improvements, the statement says, "It means a definite, orderly development of the city, according to a plan, and with proper regard for the ability to pay. It means giving the citizens and taxpayers a complete picture, so far as can be developed now, of what Boston's future needs are, how much they will cost and how they will be paid for.

"In his inaugural message, Mayor Curley announced his intention of creating a committee to prepare such a plan for 'all activities of the municipality,' but as yet it has not been done. Recently he directed the Boston City Planning Board to devise a plan of public works with which to meet future depressions. Our suggestion contemplates no such restrictions upon the application of the plan. It is needed wholly apart from the presence or absence of periods of economic depression."

Typical Program

The committee outlines a typical long-term financial program, starting with an inventory of all future needs, estimated costs, relative value and necessity of each and establishment of an order of priority. Formulation of the program would be next in order, showing how much could be undertaken each year and how much would be financed by loans, appropriations from the tax levy or by special assessments.

The committee forecasts that "if our suggestion is adopted and carried out with sympathy and intelligence, the end of the next 12-year period will find the city government in better condition, the citizens and the community will be better served with more necessities and fewer luxuries, and the taxpayer will be called upon to pay less, than if the city is allowed to drift along the lines of least resistance. Whatever city administration inaugurates the plan will find it a monument far more lasting than any single construction project expected to perpetuate the memory of that administration."

WASHINGTON BRIDGE OVER HUDSON OPENED

Structure Furnishes New Link Between New York and New Jersey

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—One of the worlds greatest bridges was opened to service today when a satin ribbon was severed in the center of the majestic George Washington Bridge, linking Fort Washington, Manhattan, with Fort Lee, New Jersey.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, was the principal speaker at the dedicatory exercises, replacing Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, who was unable to attend. Other speakers were Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Gov. Morgan F. Larson of New Jersey.

Many other State and civil officials of New York and New Jersey and members of the New York Port Authority, under whose jurisdiction the bridge was built, participated in the ceremony, which included a parade by naval and military units, an aerial display, and a flotilla of naval vessels in the river. The bridge will be officially opened to commercial traffic tomorrow morning.

Built at a cost of approximately $60,000,000, the new structure has a main span 3500 feet long, and a total length of 4760 feet. There is a clearance above the river at the center of the bridge of 213 feet, while the towers on either side of the river rise 635 feet, or to a height greater than the Palisades on the west bank of the Hudson.

Forming an important connecting link between the northern part of New York City and New Jersey, the bridge serves a wider usefulness in that vehicular traffic from upper New York State and New England may pass over the bridge without using the congested streets of New York City.

The deck structure has eight vehicular traffic lanes, which, with sidewalks, gives the bridge a total width of 120 feet. On the lower deck is space for rapid transit lines which are ultimately expected to extend into New Jersey, thus forming a through subway route from the west side of the river to lower New York and Brooklyn. Construction on the bridge was commenced in May, 1927, and the opening is nearly a year ahead of the original schedule.

Move to Stabilize Oil Output Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 17—Efforts of the oil states advisory committee, representing Governors of nine principal oil producing states, to stabilize the entire oil industry, will be turned from the producing to the refining and marketing divisions of the oil trade, according to announcement by Mr. Cicero I. Murray of Oklahoma, chairman of the committee.

Now problems of the refining and marketing divisions will be taken up. A meeting has been called by Mr. Murray for Chicago, Nov. 10, during sessions of the American Petroleum Institute. The committee chairman attributes many of the troubles of the oil producer to the instability existing among refiners and marketers.

Stabilization of the entire industry, an important aid to business recovery, can be effected by giving attention to the marketing end of the business, Mr. Murray believes.

While the work already has been started with adoption of a code of ethics for oil marketers, sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute, Mr. Murray believes the task can be pushed by forming an oil states committee consisting of representatives of the refining and marketing divisions.

COUNCIL HITS SNAG ON HOW TO GO AHEAD

Meets in Secret to Discuss Best Ways of Exerting Pressure on Japan

FRANCE IS REPORTED NOT IN FULL ACCORD

Force by Blockade Contrary to Paris-Tokyo Understanding, It Is Pointed Out

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 17—Methods of bringing pressure upon Japan in order to secure peace in Manchuria were under examination today by the Committee of Thirteen, which includes the United States and all members of the Council, save China and Japan.

Meetings were held in the utmost secrecy and little news of possible action leaked out. But enough percolated to make it apparent that all is not plain sailing in the Council even with Japan excluded.

When possible ways of bringing pressure were specified it is believed some opposition on the part of France was voiced. The French Government finds itself in a difficult dilemma and M. Briand is between two fires.

On the one hand, Paris has its newly cemented arrangement with Japan, which practically amounts to an alliance. On the other hand, France and M. Briand especially are the strongest supporters of League sanctions through the use of force. Shall France uphold the sanctions, or back its ally? Apparently the Paris Government is attempting to pursue a middle course. But today M. Briand was reported to be exerting a brake upon the Council in penalizing Japan, which may seriously diminish the possibilities of effective action.

When the matter comes to a showdown, however, most students here of the situation are certain that France will not permit the League to collapse through failure to apply the sanctions. Besides, M. Briand is a past master in the art of finding a way out. Obviously, it would be a much happier conclusion to find a conciliatory solution which Japan could accept, than to apply force. But Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate, has not given any indication of a willingness to accept even the most innocuous form of international supervision of the evacuation of Manchuria. On the contrary, Japan now resents the mildest suggestions of intervention. This intransigeance, it is said, was the basis of the Committee of Thirteen discussions today. Recognizing that pressure must be brought, the nations are surveying all possible methods.

Possible Courses

First, the suggestion remains what it has been for several days, namely, an impartial investigating commission probably with military experts members. If this body is not accepted by Japan, then either surrender, or applications of the sanctions becomes inevitable. Sanctions naturally would take the form of an economic blockade under Article 16 of the Covenant. But the United States holds the chief weapon in this respect, and, without American coöperation a blockade seems unlikely.

It is stated that Japan exports 90 per cent of its silk to America and much of the remainder to India. Therefore, mere closure of American and Indian ports to Japanese ships would impose an effective economic pressure. Probably it would not be necessary to proceed to the prohibition of exports to Japan or the closure of Chinese ports. The consequences of this action naturally would be grave, for Japan would be seriously humiliated and perhaps a social revolution would take place within the country.

The Japanese people, it is suggested, would find the whole world lined up against them, and would begin to question wisdom of their military leaders. Yet more pessimistic hypothesis that resentment would make Japan more militaristic than ever seems equally agreeable. This is the present Geneva outlook toward future sanctions.

Since Washington has the key position, the views of the Hoover Administration are being sounded on the possibility of a blockade if matters become serious. Reservations under which Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, the United States observer, took his seat on the Council, merely excluded American participation in "formulation of any action" envisaged under the League Covenant, but did not exclude participation once its action is formulated.

Naturally, the League would take no step without full Washington agreement. It is rumored that at today's discussion, these important points have been proceeding between the Council and the American Government, but no verification is available.

The ceremony of the induction of the representative of America to the Council chair became an impressive tribute to the peace power of the United States. Led by M. Briand, the Council laid stress upon the epochal importance of the occasion. Mr. Yoshizawa maintained a stony silence, apparently bound hand and foot by instructions from Tokyo, for immediately the Council ended he advanced to Mr. Gilbert beaming.

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UNIFORM RULES HELD NEED FOR STREET SAFETY

Improvement Foreseen as People Adjust Selves to New System

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—While the red and green of the stop and go lights are a native language to today's children, to most of the population who can remember the horse and buggy era, traffic signals are still a comparatively new tongue. Because of this fact, traffic engineers meeting at the twentieth annual Safety Congress predicted increasing safety on the highways as people adjust themselves to the new problems.

"We must admit that the automobile is still an innovation," said Mr. Harold G. Hoffman, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of New Jersey. "We have not yet reached the stage in our use of it where our actions are instinctive.

"Uniform traffic regulations will do much to help promote safety under present conditions. They will provide the individual with a knowledge of the correct thing to do under a wide variety of conditions in order that by repetition he eventually will be able to make this action instinctive. Some day we shall learn to act as quickly in stopping our cars in an emergency as we do in closing our eyes when an insect approaches too close."

Commending the model municipal traffic ordinance of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, Mr. Hoffman advocated state leadership in making its adoption universal.

Important reservations of authority should be left to cities to handle individual problems, Mr. Hoffman maintained, but he declared that some central state supervision would have to be provided if a motorist from Camden is to know how to act on the highway when he meets a motorist from Trenton.

Traffic regulation should be put on an engineering basis, declared Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Erskine Bureau of Street Traffic Research at Harvard University. Too often, he said, city councils have assumed the responsibility of regulating the details of traffic. In Chicago, he found, more than 300 ordinances had been passed to establish loading zones. Another large city located every traffic signal by council ordinance.

"This is not a satisfactory method," said Dr. McClintock. "A council cannot intelligently exercise such minute supervision and it degenerates into a kind of patronage to merchants. Everybody who wants some special parking or traffic regulation can appeal to his alderman to get it for him.

"It is better for a city if the council puts the responsibility on a proper traffic authority who has power to make regulations and this should be an engineering rather than a police department. Chicago offers one of the best examples of this type of organization. Its traffic engineering division was established in 1926 under the Commissioner of Public Works."

HOOVER SUMMONS NATION TO BACK ECONOMY POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

demption of the public debt; we must pay allowances and pensions to veterans and pensions to civil servants, etc. Thus, over two billion of the federal budget is in fixed obligations, and such reductions as we can bring about must need be concentrated on less than one-half of the budget.

The second difficulty is that the Federal Government must make its contribution to expanded employment so long as the present situation continues.

I fully realize that while governmental economy as a whole is strongly desired by the public, yet every variety of expenditure has its adherents throughout the country, all of whom are naturally solicitous that their special project should be continued even in times of national difficulty, and they are impatient of reductions or deferment or delays of their projects.

Public opinion in support of drastic economies will need to react into these directions. It must extend also to discouragement of special interests desirous of securing new expenditures for the special projects. The essential services of the Government must and will be maintained, but these are times when with the large deficit facing the country even meritorious projects can, must, and will be deferred.

Sharp Drop in Revenues

In some quarters Mr. Hoover's words were taken to mean that the Administration still hopes to prevent additional taxation. Informed observers, conversant with the size of the expected deficit, are almost a unit here in agreeing that even with the most rigid economies which a determined President can force through a grudging Congress, this will not be adequate in itself to meet the situation.

With the very large falling off in big incomes revealed by the latest treasury figures, it will be exceedingly difficult to meet the financial problem even by the remedy advanced by the Progressive and Insurgent group in Congress, namely, of "soaking the rich." Increases in taxation on the higher brackets of the income tax, it is maintained, will not alone meet the situation, and the base of both the income tax itself and of taxation generally will have to be broadened, it is forecast, if taxes are to balance the budget.

Mr. Hoover's statement is a ringing appeal for support in the task of obtaining governmental economy in a time of emergency. Everyone, he points out, favors economy in theory; nobody favors it as it applies to favorite projects. But the favorite projects must go if the Administration is to gain its goal, Mr. Hoover declares.

Part of General Scheme

The public reaction over proposed naval reductions was prominent in the President's thoughts in giving out this statement, it is known here. In supplementary comment it was made clear that the proposed navy slash is only part of a general retrenchment scheme. The navy cut was discussed first, but the army, the Commerce Department and similar cuts are being prepared.

It was furthermore made plain, as regards the navy program that details are not final. A general program has been approved between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy. One phase deals with the closing of such famous navy yards as those in Boston, Charleston, S. C., and the like. At Boston 1540 civilians are employed. But as an alternative to doing away with these and other yards, other reductions are offered, such as temporary laying up of vessels in the fleet.

If the New England bloc in Congress prevents the closing of the Boston Navy Yard, as is forecast, then another expedient for saving funds will be offered. In informal discussions with high ranking officers here the same view is expressed as that heard in political circles, that there is hardly the barest chance that political pressure will permit the closing down of favored navy yards. Many of these yards have been the protégés of politicians for generations. They will make a united stand against interference.

Public Education Needed

In anticipation of such action Mr. Hoover declares:

"I fully realize that while governmental economy as a whole is strongly desired by the public, yet every variety of expenditure has its adherents throughout the country, all of whom are naturally solicitous that their special project shall be continued even in times of national difficulty, and they are impatient of reduction or deferment or delays of their projects. Public opinion in support of drastic economies will need to reach into these directions."

In the meantime rumors of a rift between Mr. Hoover and Secretary Adams were denied. From apparently authentic sources a detailed list of proposed naval reductions was made public. The prime savings would be achieved by reducing civilian personnel by at least 3000 persons, closing the Boston and Charleston S. C. yards, the naval operating base at New Orleans; discontinuing navy bands at various points; reducing naval reserve activities about 11 per cent, putting the naval ammunition depot at Lake Denmark, N. J., and the training station at Newport in the inoperative status, and the Marine Corps training station at Parris Island, S. C., in reduced commission status; shutting down a number of radio stations; disposing of some of the so-called obsolete shore stations; tying up the Constitution, and dispensing with the Marine Band.

Items in Proposed Cuts

Major savings are expected to be made in these items: pay, subsistence and transportation, $3,448,245; engineering, $1,530,000; construction and repair, $1,454,500; public works, $4,068,000; aviation, $2,383,806; pay of the Marine Corps, $429,736; general expenditures of the Marine Corps, including reduction of reservists, $530,817; alteration of naval vessels, $3,035,000; increase of the navy, $24,563,000; postponed patents, $630,000; naval hospital fund, $270,000. These figures represent reductions below the estimates submitted for the Navy on Aug. 31, 1931, for the fiscal year commencing next July 1.

The total reduction proposed represents a cut from the August estimates of $399,139,886 to $347,782,888, representing a revised slash of $51,357,000 as the naval officials see it at this time.

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An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00 six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U S A.)

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Communists' Hope of Revolts Halted by Economic Program

Hold on Western World Slight—82,651 Vote in United States

Russian 'Reds' Strive to Keep Touch With Those in Far-Off Lands

While the Communist movement in most European countries is a matter of at least serious consideration, its hold upon the thought of the Western Hemisphere is at present slender.

Even in the industrialised United States the number of Communists is estimated at the very most at 600,000. Its voting strength, though it has increased considerably in the last few years, is still only 82,651, the highest Communist vote in any state being that of New York in 1930, which was 19,534. So that, in spite of the critical economic situation and the high figure of unemployment, the Communists still have not mustered enough supporters to send a representative or a senator to Congress.

It is true that the special committee of Congress inquiring into the activities of the "Reds" recommended various ways to stamp out Communism in the country, pointing out that probably not 30 per cent of the Communists are naturalised citizens and that the actual violence and obstruction that the foreign element is capable of might constitute a menace to the community.

Nevertheless the present Administration has shown little concern over Communist activities or over alarmist reports as to their operations, while the consistent opposition of the American Federation of Labor to "Red" influences has proved the most effective defense against the inroads of disruptive elements.

In the great farming dominion of Canada, with its more homogeneous population, Communism has mostly failed to kindle the imagination of the people. As a party it is not represented, either in the federal or in any state parliament. Indeed, the 215 groups, scattered over the Dominion, and mostly consisting of foreigners, are said to have a total membership of only 4419. In spite of the fewness of its numbers, however, it is always active and has invaluable assistance in the liberal allowance of publicity given to it by an overanxious press.

In Mexico, the Moscow Government once had high hopes of support and poured copious funds into the coffers of the local party through the Soviet legation in Mexico City, and this gave Communism a surface boom. But when Moscow stopped payments and began to show a desire for tangible results, there was little forthcoming, and when Mexico recently severed relations with the Soviet Government, the Mexican Communists, while still noisy, became more or less impotent.

Nowhere in Central or South America has Communism gained any considerable hold and, with the exception of Argentina, no serious notice is taken of its activities. The recent raiding of the premises of Iuyamtorg, a Soviet trading concern, by police in Buenos Aires, indicated the vigilance of the authorities in this republic against the Communist movement, which finds congenial soil in the Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Slavs and other foreign elements. Similar vigilance occasionally betrays itself in Brazil, but for the rest South Americans have other problems to think about.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Faith in the ultimate inevitability of a world revolution along Communist lines is an article of dogma with every Communist, but the problems of internal economic reconstruction under the Five-Year Plan claim prior consideration today.

Mr. Leon Trotsky's theory that a Socialist order could be built in Russia only with the aid of Socialist revolutions in more technically advanced countries has been condemned as heretical. Today Mr. Joseph Stalin is exerting every resource to prove the possibility of establishing Socialism in Russia by industrializing the country and by bringing the individual peasants into a large-scale system of state and collective farming.

But there is certainly no disposition in the Russian Communist ranks to lose touch with the Communist parties abroad. On the day this is being written, a large meeting in Moscow's Park of Culture and Rest is taking place between Russian and German Young Communists. The Soviet press often prints articles describing the progress and tactics of the more important of the 55 member parties of the Communist Internationale.

But Magnitogorsk, the big new Ural steel plant, and Dnieprstroi, the great electrical power station on the Dnieper, seem more real and compelling than hypothetical revolutions in foreign countries.

Increase in Germany

A well-known Soviet publicist, discussing quite informally with a group of foreigners the possible attitude of the Soviet Government toward a revolution in Germany, summed up his ideas very much as follows:

"It is absurd to imagine that the Soviet Union would use force to promote revolution in Germany. If, however, the German working class, by its own strength, could create a Soviet republic, this republic would undoubtedly be connected by close ties of alliance with the Soviet Union."

The only notable recent increase in the membership of Communist parties outside Russia has been in Germany, where there are now said to be about 250,000 Communists, as against 125,000 a year ago. On the other hand statistics in Communist publications show that between 1928 and 1930 the French Communist Party declined in membership from 52,000 to 38,000, the British from 9000 to 3300 and the Czechoslovak from 150 000 to 35,000.

Protest Against Hardships

In Germany in the election of September, 1930, there were three party members to every hundred Communist voters, an indication that much of this vote was a protest against hard times and unemployment, rather than a definite declaration of Communist political faith.

After Germany, Poland and Epain among European countries probably offer the most fruitful fields for the activities of the Communist Internationale. The Polish Communist Party is small, with only 7000 members (an equal number of Communists are said here to be in Polish prisons); but, just because it is an illegal party, its influence may be out of proportion to its numbers. During recent months Communist influence has made itself felt in strikes in Warsaw and a number of other Polish towns; and a mixture of agrarian and nationalist discontent in the White Russian and Ukrainian provinces of Poland provides material which the Communists are not slow to utilize.

There is as yet no convincing evidence that the Spanish Communist Party, which is young and small, has played a leading rôle in the sporadic disorders of that country since the fall of the monarchy. The official Communist Party organ, Pravda, gave out the slogan of Soviets in Spain at the time of the revolution, but not much progress has apparently been achieved in this direction as yet.

Difficult to Gain Foothold

Communism has never acquired a strong foothold in such democratic countries as Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, while dictatorial methods, if they have not stamped it out, have driven it pretty deeply underground in Italy and the Balkans. The weakness of the British and American Communist parties is evidenced by the fact that neither has a single representative in the national legislative bodies of the two countries.

The Communist International has probably learned discretion from the failure of the Communist revolts in Germany and other countries after the war. It has naturally endeavored to exploit the world economic crisis as a means of agitation against capitalism and has initiated periodic unemployment demonstrations, which in some cases led to more or less serious clashes with the police.

The International, however, has shown no tendency to push its member parties into starting premature revolts. It would seem that the leadership of the International is waiting for a perceptible accentuation of the economic crisis before considering the possibility of sanctioning a stroke for power by any of its member parties.

In Remote Regions

If one turns from Europe to Asia one sees much agrarian unrest in China. Some of this, especially in the southern provinces, is undoubtedly Communist in inspiration and leadership. But the regions where Communism is strongest are remote from Russia and it is difficult to say how regular and effective is the communication between the Communist International in Moscow and the Chinese "Red armies" in Kiangsi and Hunan.

Recently a Communist Party was launched in India, and put out an elaborate blueprint for the violent subversion of British rule, accompanied by vehement denunciations of Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the All-India National Congress, who were depicted as "agents of British imperialism" and "betrayers of the Indian masses." This party, however, has scarcely had time to carry out any extensive work in the way of organization and propaganda within India.

French Indo-China, where some disturbances have already taken place, is considered promising soil for Communist agitation, and an Indo-Chinese Communist Party was admitted to membership at the last session of the executive committee of the Communist International.

So far during the period of world depression there has been less visible and aggressive Communist activity than was the case during the years of unrest that followed the end of the World War. Of course a prolongation or aggravation of the crisis would almost automatically increase the strength of the Communists, just as any effective move toward international peace and understanding or any turn for the better in the economic situation would, in all probability, bring about a decline in the numbers and influence of Communists outside of Russia.

FRANCO-REICH TRADE TALKS TO SHUN DEBT

(Continued from Page 1)

rowing the money, chiefly from America—neither can America's debtors make their annual contributions. They have hitherto, for the most part, not felt the direct weight of their American liabilities. That weight has been supported by Germany. If now it were to fall on their backs, all chance of economic recovery would be dissipated. It is therefore unthinkable to Europe that in July next the whole business of debts and reparations will start over again.

It would seem, then, that since these payments will not in any imaginable case be resumed, and since it is not in America's interest that they should be resumed if they would merely produce more economic confusion, it is better for America to make a virtue of necessity, and courageously to clear the decks of a lot of useless tackle and timber which imperil the sailing of the ship.

The keeping up of a fiction until the last moment will have obvious inconveniences. Among them is the inability of European governments to draw up genuine budgets. They cannot, until the matter is settled, simply ignore their theoretical receipts and their theoretical obligations. They must make provision for them.

In most cases, it is true, receipts and obligations virtually balance and cancel each other. Yet France has a substantial paper balance in its favor, and if it makes allowance for this balance in the budget, and yet does not receive effective payments, the equilibrium of its budget will be upset. There is nothing more dangerous in these times than a budget which, through any cause, is falsified.

Despite, therefore, the reticence of governments, which is particularly exemplified by the omission of the question of reparations from Franco-German discussions, there is a practically unanimous European opinion that the true situation should be boldly faced without delay. The only question is, Who will begin? France does not want to begin, England does not want to begin, and even Germany is reluctant to begin. What of the United States? Will all the nations continue to wait for one another?

OLD STEAMSHIP RETIRED

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The steamship George Washington, which carried former President Woodrow Wilson to France for the Versailles Peace Conference, completed its last transatlantic voyage yesterday, docking at Hoboken, N. J. The 23-year-old ship, seized from German owners when the United States entered the World War, has been pronounced obsolete.

COUNCIL HITS SNAG ON HOW TO GO AHEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

and they shook hands warmly for several minutes.

Dr. Alfred Sze of China took occasion of the American entry to remark that the Pacific Ocean bound America and China together in name and sentiment.

Unquestionably, America's presence has put new backbone into the Council, and augurs splendidly for the speedy solution of future crises. But the present crisis is far from mastered, and it will require all the world's diplomatic skill to bring Japan in line.

Japan Marking Time Awaiting Next Move Of League Council

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 17—The public press and the Government remain calm following the participation of the United States in the deliberations of the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva. Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, has instructed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate, to request M. Aristide Briand, president of the Council, to explain various points.

First, Japan doubts the legality of the Council's conduct in inviting American participation on the basis of a majority instead of a unanimous vote, and particularly cannot understand the Council's haste in acting without even a study of the juridical aspects of the case.

Second, Japan asks when her proposal for a study of the legality of the Council's action will be started and what action the Council will take if it is decided that the majority vote was illegal.

As soon as these questions are answered, Japan will decide what its future attitude will be. In the meantime, Mr. Yoshizawa will continue to attend all sessions.

It is believed there is no likelihood that Japan will resign from the League unless it is convinced that League intervention will be probable in all future Sino-Japanese disputes. The Government also calls attention of the League to the fact that the American observer is entitled to speak where the Kellogg pact is concerned, which it says is improper since Japan insists that the Kellogg pact does not apply since there is no possibility of war. It also points out that if an American observer can be admitted, other nations may make a similar request, including Russia.

It is believed here the League's diplomacy will first attempt to have Japan and China enter into direct negotiations under League auspices for the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the rail zone, after which a general and direct diplomatic settlement can be effected. It is admitted that the terms of withdrawal will be practically the same as a final settlement. However, the double negotiations are a plan to save China's face, enabling it to maintain an attitude of "no settlement pending withdrawals." It is understood that Baron Shidehara is opposing the suggestion that Japan request a general League investigation of conditions in China on the grounds such would have to include Manchuria, and would be valueless both to China and to Japan.

It now appears that Mr. Edwin L. Neville, counselor of the American Embassy, has been more active than supposed. It is learned that it was he who submitted to Baron Shidehara at least two memorandums from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, the texts of which were of the stiffest. It is also indicated that Japan's opposition to an American observer in Geneva embarrassed Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, who previously had assured Mr. Stimson that Tokyo would not oppose the League's idea. It is believed here that the Government really never opposed the American observer plan, but merely protested it because of the army's opposition.

NAVY MAN AWARDED D. S. M.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—For heroism in extinguishing a gasoline fire aboard the U. S. S. Blackhawk, Mr. Patrick F. Powers, chief boatswain, U. S. N., yesterday was awarded the distinguished service medal.

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JAPANESE THINK THEIR PROBLEMS NOT UNDERSTOOD

Nationals in New York Say Manchuria Vital to Nation's Welfare

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Participation by the United States in the League of Nations Council session over the Sino-Japanese Manchurian dispute, announced in Washington yesterday, had immediate repercussion in the Japanese colony here, where it was declared that the Japanese position in Manchuria was not sufficiently appreciated in this country.

In one quarter it was indicated that Japan might find it necessary to withdraw from the Council, or even from the League, to save her amour propre. Later, after more careful reflection, it was agreed by highly placed Japanese that this would be unnecessary, because it was felt that a satisfactory solution of the Manchurian difficulties would be achieved.

Simultaneously Mr. Toshi Go, New York representative of the South Manchuria Railway Company, made public a long statement on the situation in Manchuria which he had received by cable from the head office in Dairen. It categorically denied reports of Japanese military occupation of the railway zone Railroads other than the South Manchuria have not been affected by the clash between Japan and China, it said. The dispatch charged wholesale banditry to the Chinese and widespread persecution of foreigners

The American public does not realize the exigencies surrounding Japan in protecting its Manchurian interests nor its position in that territory, it was declared by one of the most highly placed Japanese here in an interview. It must be understood, he said, that the political and economic life of Japan depends upon it having an open door in Manchuria.

"We did not mean to antagonize America, the League of Nations, anybody," he continued. "It was a question of protecting the present Japanese interests in Manchuria which have been jeopardized by Chinese action. For the last few years the Chinese Government has done its best to provoke a crisis with the final object of ousting Japan.

"We regard our interests in Manchuria as vital to the existence of Japan. The only solution to the pressure of overpopulation is through industrialization of Japan, which depends upon a constant supply of raw materials, such as iron and coal, in which Manchuria is very rich.

"If Japan is ousted, there will be no assurance of getting these raw materials because of the very hostile attitude of the Chinese. The Government may close the door to Japan. In the face of a series of provocative incidents, Japan has insisted upon a conciliation policy because we must carry on our trade with China. It is even more important to us than our trade with America because of our imports of raw materials from China."

He declared that in augmenting its 8000 soldiers in Manchuria to around 14,000—its treaty rights permit 15,000—Japan had taken a precautionary measure merely against the larger dangers that might grow out of Chinese hostility.

"We don't want to make any fresh demands or annex Manchuria," he said. "Reports to that effect are absolutely untrue. We could have taken such a chance often in the past had we wanted to. Such a thing is economically impossible, in the first place. Manchuria is an integral part of China, peopled with 27,000,000 Chinese, as compared with 200,000 Japanese."

Mr. Stimson's note, in which he urged the League to "assert all the pressure within its competence" on Japan and China, stating that the United States would "endeavor to reinforce what the League does," recalled to Japanese, he said, diplomatic phraseology following the Sino-Japanese war, when Russia, France and Germany brought strong pressure to bear on Japan and took away from it the tip of Manchuria to preserve "the spirit of cordial friendship." Afterward Russia itself took this territory and ever since, he observed, Japan had been sensitive to outside interference.

He also voiced perplexity over the United States joining the League of Nations at this juncture after having refused for so long to have anything to do with it. He said that, while it might not indicate "exactly ill feeling" toward Japan, it gave the impression of "unfair feeling."

The Japanese appreciated America's responsibility to act in the interest of world peace, but, he continued, the Manchurian disturbance was localized; diplomatic relations between Japan and China continued as usual and, therefore, there was no war.

He held that the United States should see the Japanese expedition into Manchuria in the same light as its own expeditions into Nicaragua and other Latin-American countries.

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SUMMER CONCERTS PERMANENCY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—"There's nothing wrong with the world, and we ought to act as if there were no depression. The finer things of life must go ahead," said Dr. Herbert J. Tily, in addressing a meeting of the Summer Concerts Association in the Curtis Institute of Music on Thursday.

Dr. Tily, who is president of this association, responsible for the outdoor concerts given by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra in Robin Hood Dell, urged the members to appreciate their responsibility and to do their utmost to assure the permanency of the summer concert series.

LINDBERGHS ACCEPT OFFER OF PLANE

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (AP)—Mr. Carl Squier, manager of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, said today Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh had accepted by radio the offer of a monoplane for their use after arrival at Vancouver, B. C., on the President Jefferson Tuesday.

The flier's own plane, damaged while he and Mrs. Lindbergh were surveying Chinese flood districts, is en route to the Burbank (Calif.) factory of the company for repairs, Mr. Squier added.

DAIRY ARISTOCRATS' ROSTER IS COMPLETE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17 (AP)—The roster of America's dairy aristocrats for another year was complete last night with the selection of the grand champion Guernsey and brown Swiss cows.

The Guernsey senior championship was won by Louise Margaret, a cow owned by Mr. Edwin Schultz, Mercier, Kan., while the grand and junior championship was won by Ruth Mary Rose, owned by Mr. Cleo Hoy of Lincoln, Neb.

MARINE CONTRACT RENEWED

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The contract between the Associated Marine Workers of New York and the owners of self-propelled vessels of the port of New York was renewed yesterday after a conference between the owners and representatives of the marine workers.

HOOVER FAVORS 7,000,000-BALE COTTON POOL

Approves Agreement to Withhold That Amount From Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—President Hoover has approved an agreement between southern bankers, the Federal Farm Board and the Cotton Coöperative Association to remove approximately 7,000,000 bales from the congested cotton market, at least until July 31, next year.

Mr. Hoover believes that the plan, which was worked out at a conference in New Orleans this week, is of a definite and constructive nature and provides the type of action which the country needs at the present juncture.

Farm Board circles go even further, they hold that it ties in the financial interests of the southern bankers with the effort to restrict acreage in next year's planting, thereby taking a radically new step in the task of balancing production with demand in a basic crop.

The program, it is stated, yet awaits the ratification of the local banking committees and groups of the respective states involved. This, however, is expected.

In a formal statement issued here today the Farm Board said, in connection with the program:

"If the substantial reduction from the acreage of this year, now aimed at by the several state legislative enactments, becomes effective, the Federal Farm Board will continue its commitments for an additional year.

"The Federal Farm Board will further agree that, so long as extensions are granted to the American Cotton Coöperative Association under the above arrangement and with the same exception as to price, the Cotton Stabilization Corporation will maintain its present balance of cotton, of approxmately 1,300,000 bales.

"The bankers present agree to have conventions called of their state association of bankers to put the plan immediately into effect through the coöperation of members of those respective associations and the federal and state banking officials.

"These arrangements will go into effect upon procedure in accordance herewith and ratification by the organizations involved."

BRAZIL GUARDS COCOA TRADE

BAHIA, Brazil (By U. P.)—The sum of $150,000, secured by state bonds, has been set aside by the Bahia Government for protecting the cocoa industry here, which has been seriously affected by the world depression.

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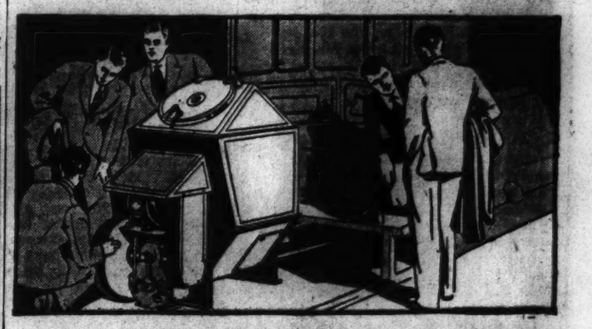

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DELINQUENCY HALT IS PUT UP TO SCHOOL

Character-Building Program Held Needed to Adjust Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17—A definite and rational program of character building is needed in the public schools to prevent juvenile delinquency, according to Mr. H. V. Bastin, president of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, speaking at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the agencies here Thursday. Representatives of institutions for so-called delinquent boys and girls from all sections of the country attended.

"The public schools of this country," Mr. Bastin said, "are teaching almost everything except how to live. In so far as development of character is concerned, these schools play a largely negative part. But on the other hand they play a positive part in the speeding-up of life to which most of the juvenile delinquency problems can be traced.

"Never before have such complicated problems faced those in charge of the welfare of the young. The last few years have seen a greater change in all phases of life than in the 3000 years preceding. New outlets must be found for the hands and minds of the thousands who have been emancipated from hard labor, yet have not the mental equipment, education or training to enable them to readjust themselves. New pleasures, higher standards of living have been brought within their reach, yet they have not been taught the dangers and difficulties of this faster, more complicated life.

"There should be from kindergarten to high school a definite and rational course of instruction in those fundamental virtues that are accepted by people of all the churches—and out of the church, for that matter—in all countries and in all times as being necessary foundation stones for good citizenship.

"Such courses should teach the younger children willing obedience to law, citizenship,truthfulness, honesty, community service, and as the child grows older, he should be taught how laws are changed, to meet the progressing will of the majority. He should be taught that so long as a law is a law, it should not be violated under any circumstances.

"Such courses would develop those strong traits of character which would enable the young to meet the obstacles presented by our complex way of living. I believe also that school should continue six days a week, from 48 to 50 weeks, a year, in order that richer and more diversified courses of study can be given.

"The congested tenements should be broken up and scattered, so that children may have more room and sunshine. There should be supervised playgrounds for all children, and they should be in charge of persons as carefully trained and as morally responsible as the school teachers.

"The universities can help a great deal to put these suggestions into operation by taking up the problems and applying research on a vaster scale than has ever been attempted. The Federal Government can help, too, by expanding the scope and purpose of the children's bureau and creating a new Cabinet position, the incumbent of which would have charge of all matters pertaining to childhood."

Brazilian Disputes Purchase of Hill

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—A serious controversy has arisen between Mayor Adolpho Bergamini of this city and his colleague, Señor Jose Americo, Minister of Communications, over the municipal purchase of the Santo Antonio Hill located in the center of the business district and which Señor Americo declares has always belonged to the city.

The day after Mayor Bergamini announced that he had purchased Santo Antonio Hill for $3,000,000 in order to remove it and to sell the land which is valued at more than $5,000,000, Minister Americo declared that the transaction was not as advantageous as it first appeared. Mayor Bergamini, the minister asserted, had bought something which already was the property of the city.

Santo Antonio Hill, situated in the heart of the business district, has been condemned ever since Brazil was a monarchy. In 1852 a concession was granted to a company for its removal.

This concession stated that as a reward for removal of the hill the company would be entitled to all the land reclaimed from the sea, but that the area on which the hill was located would become the property of the municipality.

The first company to which the concession was granted was unable to carry through its work and passed the contract on to a second firm. Finally, the fourth company to obtain the concession sold it back to the municipality.

Thus, according to Minister Americo, the latest purchase of the hill by the city is void.

The controversy has reached such proportions that Provisional President Getulio Vargas has appointed a commission to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Jack Miner Urges Bird Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The establishment of an international migratory bird commission is advocated by Jack Miner, Canada's outstanding authority on birds. He suggests a commission of 15 men, five from the southern United States, five from the northern states, and five from Canada. The first consideration is to be the birds, not the hunters.

"We should eliminate that long open season of three months to any one state or province to a month and a half. This period should be chosen by each state and province between Sept. 15 and Dec. 15," states Jack Miner. "However far north a Canadian may live, he should not insist upon an open season after Dec. 15. This gives the southern United States a double advantage. Tags I put on in April, when birds are going north, are returned to me from the southern states by the dozens the first week in November."

The International Migratory Bird Treaty, stated Mr. Miner, gave any province, or state, an open season of three and one-half months on ducks and geese and certain other birds, the season to be between Sept. 1 and Feb. 15, with a bag limit of 25 ducks and eight wild geese per day per individual. The sad fact was that these lawmakers were pleaded with by men who saw the situation, but the wholesale slaughter system continued. "Today I have reason to believe that our ducks have decreased fully 50 per cent, if not more, during the last 20 years," stated Jack Miner.

They Supported American Independence

FRENCH LEADERS IN COLONIAL REVOLUTION

Above Left—Count de Rochambeau. Center—Moore House, Yorktown, Where Articles of Capitulation Were Signed After Surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Right—Latour Auvergne. Lower Left—Marquis de Chastellux. Center—Marquis de la Fayette. Right—Count de Grasse.

LIBERTY IDEAL HELD MOTIVE IN AID BY FRENCH

Letters of Soldiers Helping America Show No Hatred of England

French soldiers and statesmen who came to the aid of America in the Revolutionary War were animated by a sincere devotion to the ideals of liberty for which the colonists stood, rather than by animosity for England, it is now widely recognized.

All doubt as to this fundamental fact is said to be removed by examination of letters revealing the attitudes of Frenchmen at the time. Never in history has there been such a mass of written material as came from the pens of the French soldiers. In the camp and on the battle lines they jotted down their impressions.

Running through this correspondence, and manifest in the outburst of enthusiasm which greeted the report at Paris in 1780 that ships and men were to be sent to America, is a genuine feeling of comradeship. This is the prevailing note. Hatred for England is simply not to be found in these documents.

In a letter from Turgot to his English friend, Dr. Price, the Frenchman reflected the prevailing attitude of his countrymen as pro-American rather than anti-English.

"The Americans must be free," he wrote on March 22, 1778, "not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of humanity. It is impossible not to form wishes for that people to reach the utmost prosperity it is capable of.

"That people is the hope of mankind. It must show to the world by its example that men can be free and tranquil, and can do without the chains that tyrants and cheats, of all garb, have tried to lay on them under pretense of public good."

The conduct of Benjamin Franklin at the French Court did much to cement this cordial feeling. Turgot spoke of him as among the greatest of all diplomats.

Among French and American officers in the field sprang up a camaraderie that often reached to deep and lasting friendship. When the Count de Grasse was in the West Indies and heard that there was need for help on the American continent, he decided to take part in the conflict without delay. He added to his fleet every French ship that he could gather in the Antilles.

Finding it difficult to raise money, he offered to pledge his chateau at Tilly as security for a loan. Commander Charette of the Admiral's fleet offered to do the same. The Marquis de la Fayette spent himself almost into impoverishment for America, and raised all he could.

Among the finest traditions of military annals is the immediate and whole-hearted way in which veteran French officers, with spurs won on European battlefields, placed themselves at the command of General Washington and his officers. The landing orders of the Count de Rochambeau at Newport in 1780 gave precedence to American officers in the event of a French officer's seniority of rank or duration of service. To General Washington was rendered the honors of a Marshal of France.

ROUTE ANNOUNCED FOR EXHIBITION SHIP

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (By U. P.)—The British exhibition ship, S. S. British Exhibitor, scheduled to leave England next month, will call at 30 West Indian and South American ports during its year's cruise. At each port the general public will have an opportunity to see exhibits of almost every article produced by Great Britain.

Lord Auckland, one of the directors of British National Exhibition Ship, Ltd., announced that the tour was arranged because English merchants feel that now is the time for a new means of approaching the overseas markets.

LINCOLN ESTATE WINS CASE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The estate of Mr. Robert Todd Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, yesterday won before the Board of Tax Appeals its case to prevent the Government collecting taxes on $1,250,195 in securities he presented his wife to lower his own income.

THREE NATIONS JOIN IN PAGEANT AT YORKTOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

It is a new manifestation of the friendship between our two peoples.

"The victory won on the field of Yorktown by Franco-American forces under Washington was tremendous in its consequences. It brought independence to a nation that has been one of the great among the nations of the earth and established the principle of democratic government on this continent. It sealed for all time the friendship between the people of France and America."

Among the visiting Governors were Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Oliver M. Gardner of North Carolina, Morgan F. Larson of New Jersey, Richard B. Russell of Georgia and Ira C. Blackwood of South Carolina.

A colonial pageant was enacted, representing chapters in the history of the 13 original colonies.

Surrender of Cornwallis Was Celebrated at Rouen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROUEN, France—How Yorktown and Rouen were linked 150 years ago, on Dec. 9, 1781 to be exact, is revealed in official reports just unearthed in the municipal archives of the capital of Normandy.

News of Lord Cornwallis's surrender did not reach Rouen until early in December, 1781, although the event occurred about six weeks previously, but the Parliament of Normandy decided immediately, with the approval of Louis XVI, that this victory of Franco-American arms should be celebrated in deserved fashion.

The festivities took the form of a "Te Deum" in the cathedral, and a sermon delivered by Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, who eulogized the achievement of General Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, the Count de Grasse and the Count de Rochambeau. Later, a huge bonfire was built, cannons were fired, and a boisterous torchlight parade through the streets terminated the celebration.

These facts were discovered in the "Registre des Deliberations," being couched in official, archaic French and giving the facts in pompous fashion. Now, an effort is being made to find the personal observations and impressions, as revealed, for example, in a diary or a letter, of some Norman residing in Rouen at the time.

U. S. S. MAYFLOWER IS SOLD FOR $16,105

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The U. S. S. Mayflower, yacht of presidents, was sold for $16,105.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday approved a bid for that amount, offered by Mr. Leo P. Coe of Chicago. All he will get is a hulk, charred and rusted. For while the navy was trying six times to sell the famous vessel she burned and sank at her dock in Philadelphia.

Former Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Coolidge enjoyed many pleasant hours on the handsome craft, but President Hoover didn't want her. Nobody else seemed to want her very much when the navy asked for bids. The Mayflower came to the nation in March, 1898, from the estate of Mr. Ogden Goelet at a price of $430,000. She was a gunboat during the Spanish-American War, taking part in the blockade off Santiago and later doing duty in West Indian waters.

BLOC IN CORTES RESISTS ACTION IN CHURCH CASE

Group of Deputies Says Republican Leaders Violated Pledge

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 17—Charges that Republican leaders, by curtailing rights of religious orders, have broken a solemn promise to the Roman Catholic Church that they would respect religious sentiment, are made in a manifesto on the separation of church and state, issued today by 52 agrarian Basque and Navarre deputies.

The manifesto says when the revolution was being prepared the leaders gave a definite undertaking to the church, but that they afterward rushed Article 24 of the Constitution, dissolving some religious orders and curtailing the activities of others, through the Cortes, without even giving the Roman Catholic representative on the drafting committee a chance to state his views.

Disguised as a safeguard for the church, says the manifesto, this article makes persecution part and parcel of the Constitution. It adds that the church and its institutions do not even enjoy the rights of simple citizenship. This phrase is taken to refer to the fact that Article 24 forbids members of religious orders from pursuing certain vocations, such as teaching and trade, which are open to other Spanish citizens.

As a result of the situation in which the church finds itself, the manifesto concludes, the deputies concerned can no longer participate in Cortes deliberations. Instead they will initiate a more intense campaign in defense of their ideals.

Meanwhile the papal Nuncio announces that the Pope has instructed him to lodge a protest against acts of the Cortes which destroy "the rights of the church." He points out as a significant indication of the Pope's attitude that the Vatican has initiated a method of sending its messages by omitting to use cipher, as it usually does in cases much less grave than the present.

HISTORY MEDAL AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, N. Y.—The medal of the New York State Historical Association for the best article dealing with local history printed in a weekly newspaper in New York in 1930 has been awarded to the Waterville Times, of which Mr. T. H Townsend is editor.

Chemist Says Theaters Will Be Dark When Lighted by Ultra-Violet Rays

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Mr. Alexander Strobl, who makes whole stages full of chorus girls vanish with his magical black light, predicts that ultra-violet rays soon will revolutionize the theater, movies, advertising and interior decorating.

The Hungarian chemist, who labored for 12 years trying to perfect invisible lighting, is working on an experiment which will enable theater-goers to sit in darkness and read their programs as if illuminated by a spotlight.

His plan to flood theaters with hundreds of thousands of watts of this "U. V." light will cause stairways and exits to glow; seat numbers will stand out, eliminating the need of ushers' flashlights, and still the house will be black.

"In this new era there will be no intermissions, the chemist said; for the ultra-violet light will shift the scenery and even change the actors' costumes."

Standing in front of his miniature stage, Mr. Strobl snapped buttons, causing chairs, tables and figures to vanish and making invisible colors glow, as he explained "U. V." lighting.

"Light from an ordinary globe contains 95 per cent visible light and 5 per cent "U. V.," he said. "By filtering out the 95 per cent we get a beam of the invisible light. The job was to find some chemicals which would act as transformers and convert this light into longer waves perceptible to the eye.

"I spent years before I discovered the first chemical. When the 'U. V.' beam hit it, it gave off a red glow. Then followed more years of experimenting until finally I worked out a whole spectrum."

These chemicals, although they produce a rainbow of color under the black light, are nearly all white or pale yellow in ordinary light. Under "U. V." light only those objects or the parts of costumes painted with the chemicals are visible. Thus Mr. Strobl can make anything he wishes vanish.

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Almost Unbelievable!
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$24.95
Complete With Tubes
$5 DOWN—Balance Easy Payments
Utah Electric Dynamic Speaker. Full Toned! Selective! Beautiful Cabinet! A Radio Value That Defies All Comparison!
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A winter oxford with storm welt and two full soles soaked in oil.
Unusual value at $5.00
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188 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON
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IONIC
An aristocrat among the perfection fitting pumps. Lightweight Dull Calf with dainty White Kid Piping. The loop strap, a new conceit, adds materially to its attractiveness.
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Former Meyer Jonasson Buyer
Complete Showing of Coats
New Dresses for Women, Little Women, and Misses
$16.50 and up
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In All Head Sizes for Miss and Matron

Let us help you solve your hat difficulties. We design the newest fashions "just for you."
Model hats duplicated at half the cost of originals.
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"If you are not slim"
YOU are cordially invited to attend a demonstration and sale of
DRESSES — COATS
KNITTED SUITS
Displayed on stout stylists that have been brought from New York to consult with you on individual fitting problem.
Sizes 20½ to 26½, 38½ to 60
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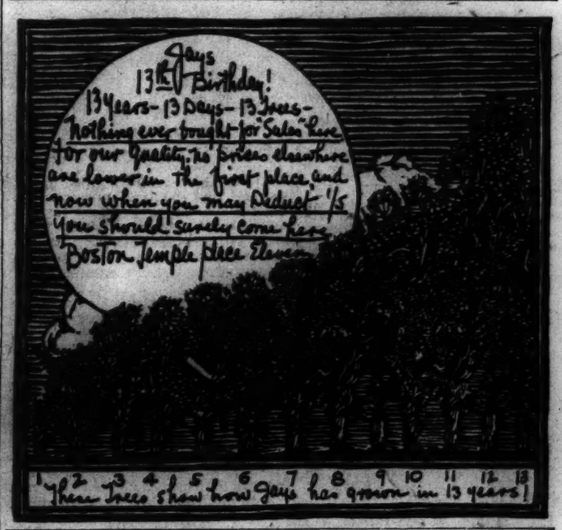
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Nothing ever bought for Sales
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These three show how days has grown in 13 years!

Why be penalized for having a normal figure?

HAVE you been paying excessive alteration charges on your coats and dresses because you are *5-feet-5 or under?* Have you been called by your taller sisters "the figure hard to fit", "the little woman", the "half-size"? Then it's time you about-faced. In the first place, *you* are *the normal figure.* It is your taller sister who is the exception to the rule. Out of 136,504 Canadian and American women examined for life insurance, 96,169 were 5-feet-5 or under. Stearns, recognizing the shorter woman as *the normal figure,* has inaugurated "specialized sizes" in coats and dresses, designed to fit like custom-made garments. At Stearns' the woman *5-feet-5 or under* is *easy* to fit, and her alteration charges, if any, are reduced to a minimum.

Stearns "Specialized Sizes" in dresses, $25 to $89.50, on the fourth floor. "Specialized Sizes" in coats, $69.50 to $195, on sale on the sixth floor.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

SHORT SALES ARE NECESSITY, WHITNEY SAYS

Stock Exchange Head Defends Long-Standing Speculative Practice

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17—That short selling is not only a legitimate but a necessary activity in stock markets was declared here last night by Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Whitney, addressing the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, said in part:

"In spite of all that has been said about short selling, there can be no doubt that it is a lawful practice.

"There are many decisions by our highest courts upholding it. There is one, however, which is worth quoting, not only because it is a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, but also because the opinion was written by one of our most eminent jurists, who, with broad vision, has recognized the necessity of upholding the practice of selling for future delivery.

"I refer to the opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes in the case of Board of Trade vs. Christie Grain & Stock Company, in which he said:

"'Of course, in a modern market contracts are not confined to sales for immediate delivery. People will endeavor to forecast the future and to make agreements according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable.

"'Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices and providing for periods of want. It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak, and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn.

"'But legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolutions of a complex society are to be touched only with a very cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being are harmful and vain. This court has upheld sales of stock for future delivery. . . .'

"As Justice Holmes so clearly points out, short selling is not only a lawful practice but it is also the expression of the business judgment of an individual or individuals in selling something where the belief exists that the prevailing price is too high to be warranted by existing conditions. This opinion is set off against that of the purchaser, who believes the price is warranted.

"Of these fundamentally different views, one is right and the other is wrong, as may be proved over a period of time. Human judgment is never infallible and yet he whose judgment at a particular time is proved incorrect may find himself at a later period justified in his first opinion.

"However, in the interim, where his judgment has been wrong, either as a purchaser or as a short seller, he should not put the blame for his lack of business judgment upon the market place that affords him the opportunity to buy or sell."

Publicity for 'Facts' On Short Selling Urged

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, has urged all partners of member firms to do everything in their power to "bring the true facts in regard to short selling to the attention of the public so that the all-too-prevalent misconceptions will be corrected."

In a memorandum addressed to all exchange members, Mr. Whitney points to his address on short selling before the Hartford, Conn., Chamber of Commerce last night as presenting the actual facts in regard to this practice, and urges that copies of this address be put "into the hands of each one of your customers" and distributed "to all persons who you have reason to believe will be interested in knowing the truth about this subject."

"During the past few months," Mr. Whitney says, "short selling has been widely discussed and generally criticized. It has been blamed for the decline in security prices and the exchange has been frequently condemned for having permitted short selling to continue. The vast majority of these statements and opinions have clearly been based on a misunderstanding of the nature of short selling and of its importance to the stock market. . . .

"If the facts contained in this address are presented to the public, I am confident that people will not be misled by the specious arguments and half truths which so often appear in articles criticizing or condemning short selling."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mechanics Building: Closing night, Boston Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, until 10.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Outing Club, Outing Cabin, 4.

Massachusetts Episcopal Young People's Fellowship: Banquet and speaking program, 6:30; installation of officers, 9:30; Hotel Brunswick.

Theaters

Colonial—"Iolanthe," 8:15.
Tremont—Stratford Festival Company in "Taming of the Shrew," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"The White Devil" (film).

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lectures on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30 p. m., and under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Haverhill; High School Hall, Haverhill, 7:45 p. m.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 9 a. m. for Ballardvale, rock-climbing trip.

Massachusetts Episcopal Young People's Fellowship: Breakfast, Trinity Parish House, 8 a. m., and young people's service, 11.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "Literary Reformers of Europe," by Robert Merrill Bartlett, 3:30; concert and talk on "Voice Development," by Nilo Trolli and assisting artists; 8; both events lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Symphony Hall: Illustrated lecture, "Romantic Germany," by Branson de Cou, 8:15.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 4. Meeting, Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "The Social Bankruptcies of Unemployment: Economics, Government, Religion," by Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore; concert by Joseph A. Steele; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 7.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and dinner, Forty and Eight Society, Georgian Room and Parlor D.

EVENTS MONDAY

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Edwin H. Byington, 10 Brookline Street, Needham, 3.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Interstate Commerce Commission, Parlor B. Luncheon and meeting, Eastern Farmers Exchange, Parlors C and D. Meeting, Beaver Club, Parlor C.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Quality Products Exposition, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, ballroom, foyer and balcony, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Oct. 22.

Harvard University: Meeting, President and Fellows of Harvard College, 24 Milk Street, 10:30 a. m. Meeting, Board of Overseas, University 5, 2 p. m. First in illustrated lecture series on "Bilder zur deutschen Dichtung," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Lecture Hall, Germanic Museum, 4. Physical Colloquim, I, "Molecular Structure and Valence," by Prof. J. C. Slater; and II, "Vibrations of the Violin," by Mr. Harry H. Hall, Lecture Room, Cruft Laboratory, 4:45.

Meeting, Boston Congregational Ministers; address, "China," by Stanley R. Fisher, Church of New Jerusalem, 10:45.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerten, Twiner, Gotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prandergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Prints and engravings by such fifteenth and sixteenth century European masters as Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Martin Schongauer, Israel van Meckenem, Lucas van Leyden, Marcantonio Raimondi, Altdorfer and the Caracci. The exhibit presents a survey of the general development and quality of these periods. Through October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Oct. 19.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings and prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Original drawings and paintings of birds by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Through month of October.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints.

Scherver Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 486 Stuart Street—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Oct. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 18, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 18, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Hilr and Nicholai Kazemann, pianist and violinist, assisted by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Thursday evening, Oct. 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Thomas Johnson, tenor.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Oct. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Don Cossacks choir.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 27, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Trma Seydel, violinist, and Cyrus Ullian, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Edwin Ollt, baritone.

Purchasing Group To Buy U. S. Lines

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Formation of the United States Lines Company, an organization to purchase the United States Lines for the Dollar-Chapman-Dawson shipping interests, was announced here last night by Mr. William F. Humphrey, attorney for Mr. Hubert Fleishhacker, San Francisco capitalist.

The company, formed in Nevada, will act as a holding corporation for the United States Lines, Mr. Humphrey said, and permit the joint purchase of the lines from the United States Shipping Board by the combined interests of the Dollar Steamship Company; Mr. Paul Chapman, president of the United States Lines; Mr. Kenneth D. Dawson, Portland shipping magnate, and Mr. Fleishhacker.

The syndicate now has a bid before the United States Shipping Board, which has indicated the offer would be accepted.

It was not revealed in announcement of the syndicate how much, if any, interest eastern shippers, represented by the International Mercantile Marine and the Roosevelt Lines, would have in the United States Lines Company.

Representatives of the eastern and western groups conferred last week on the subject. The eastern group attempted to purchase the lines, but its bid was rejected by the board.

TRINITY GETS STONE USED BY JOHN HUSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The town of Tabor in Czechoslovakia has presented to Trinity College here, for use in its new chapel, the stone from which John Huss, one of the leaders of the Reformation, preached after he had been barred by the authorities from preaching in the churches in Prague in the year 1413. The stone was formerly in the museum of Tabor.

Since Huss preached from this stone in the open air, it has been decided that the stone will be placed in the open-air pulpit on the south side of the Trinity Chapel.

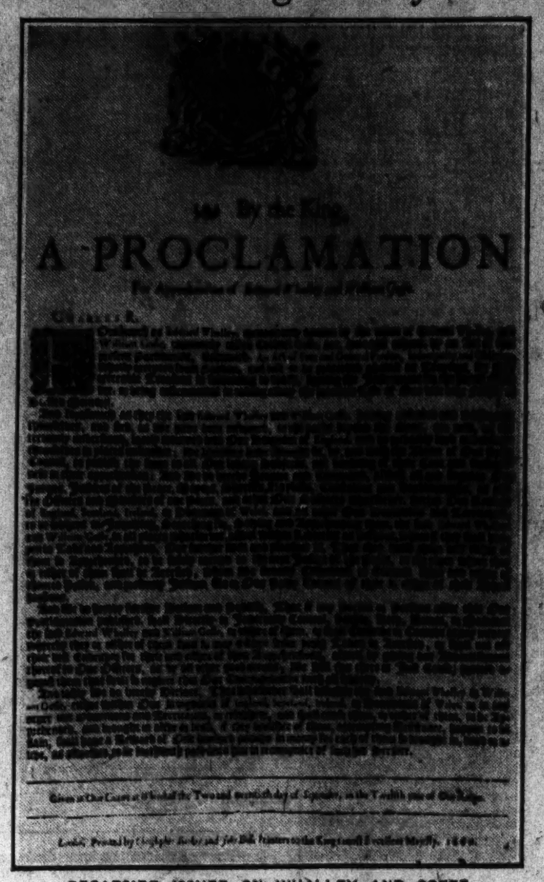
CANADIAN APPLE MARKET DISRUPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KELOWNA, B. C.—A state bordering on demoralization has attended the marketing of British Columbia fall apples in recent weeks, the break in prices agreed upon by the Shippers Council being due to the operations of "outlaw" shippers financed by certain jobbing houses of the prairie provinces. As a consequence the movement of MacIntosh Red and Jonathan apples to the domestic markets is now very largely on a bulk basis, at low prices.

The organised growers and the larger independent shippers are putting part of the crop into cold storage and hope to reestablish the market on a firm basis when the small "outlaws" are sold out. The marketing developments are in sharp contrast to those of the past four seasons, when the Committee of Direction enforcing a law since declared to be unconstitutional, controlled the movement of fruit selling and maintained orderly marketing.

Proclamations of Charles II Added to Sterling Library at Yale



BROADSIDE ISSUED ON WHALLEY AND GOFFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17—Rare and valuable additions to original materials for the study of history and its contemporary illustration have just been given to the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale, the university announced today. These consist of broadsides of three proclamations connected with the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne of England, and deal with the discovery and apprehension of the men responsible for the execution of Charles I. Two of these broadsides were given to the university by a member of the class of 1899, who prefers to remain anonymous, the third by James B. Keogh, Yale B. A. 1885, of New York City.

There is a peculiar local interest in these items, for the proclamations, issued by Charles II, are concerned with the fate of two regicides, Gen. Edward Whalley and William Goffe, who found for six months a refuge in New Haven, and of a third, Col. John Dixwell, who lived here for several years. Moreover, it was President Ezra Stiles of Yale who, more than 100 years later, published his "History of the Three Judges," which rescued from oblivion many stories connected with the regicides' stay in New England.

"All broadsides are rare, because they were used as placards on walls, posts on village greens, and in other public places," according to Prof. Andrew Keogh, librarian of the university. "They were exposed to sun and rain, and were often covered up by later posters. The few that have survived are therefore in poor condition as a rule, but the three now given to Yale are in an excellent state of preservation.

Interest in New Haven

"They are of special importance and interest in New Haven and I am greatly pleased to have them here. They are now on public exhibition in the Sterling Library, and I am sending a photostatic copy of each to the New Haven Colony Historical Society."

Perhaps the reason why Whalley and Goffe were singled out for special proclamation by Charles II was that their return to England from exile was reported. However that may be, they naturally kept together because of their relationship, Goffe having married Whalley's daughter. Their connection with Cromwell was close, as Whalley's mother, Frances Cromwell, was aunt to the Protector. They had been two of the great men of England and had played a larger part in the Puritan movement than merely acting as judges condemning Charles I. They were major-generals under Cromwell.

In civil affairs they had been members of the Council of State, as Edward, Lord Whalley, and William, Lord Goffe, they had sat in Cromwell's second chamber; and Goffe, the younger of the two, according to a contemporary historian, was even said to be "in a fair way himself to the Protectorship hereafter." Col. John Dixwell was a member of the Council of State in 1651-52. He dropped out of public life until 1659 when he was again a member of the Council of State, All three men escaped the wrath of Charles II, and passed on in Connecticut, where the colonists considered them "godly fugitives" rather than "Traytors."

The first proclamation, dated May 18, 1660, seven days before Charles II landed at Dover from his "travels," was issued, "upon Complaint this day made by the Commons in Parliament" by the House of Lords, and printed and published by their printers, John Macock and Francis Tyton. It is an order to sheriffs and other officers that a list of 65 persons, mentioned individually, and their estates be "forthwith seized and secured." Among the names appear those of Edward Whalley, William Goffe and John Dixwell, Esqs.

Another name, that of Owen Rowe, or Roe as it is in the proclamation, is of local interest, because he took stock in the Plantation Company which founded New Haven, and he intended to sail on the Hector with the Davenport party. Instead he sent his son, who however stopped in Boston to be tutored by the brother of Theophilus Eaton. Owen Rowe owned land here for a time, as he was a member of the company, but he was delayed in England, joined the Parliamentary Party as colonel, and served as one of the Regicide judges. Another named in this proclamation, Col. John Jones, had a son William, who became a leading citizen of New Haven about this time.

Two Broadsides

The other two broadsides are proclamations of the King, done under authority of John Bill and Christopher Barker, recently reinstated as "printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty." These have ornamental initial letters, one, the first letter of the King's name, being particularly decorative. The proclamation dated June 6, about two weeks after the King's arrival in England—preceded, by the way, by one of quite different tenor on June 5, setting aside a day of thanksgiving—summoned by name 44 persons, including again Whalley, Goffe, Dixwell and Row, "who sate, gave Judgment and assisted in that horrid and detestable Murder of of His Majesty's Royal Father of blessed memory, to appear and render themselves within Fourteen days, under pain of being excepted from Pardon." These persons, the proclamation stated, "have out of the sense of their own Guild lately fled and obscured themselves, Whereby they cannot be apprehended and brought to a personal and legal Trial for their said Treasons according to Law." The officials were named to whom surrender must be made, and "no person or persons shall presume to harbour or conceal any the persons aforesaid under pain of Misprision of High Treason."

The correspondence of dates between the movements of Whalley and Coffe and the issuing of these three proclamations is dramatic. The judges were already on the "great deeps" in flight when the first two were issued, one just after they had sailed in the Prudent Mary with the Puritan Captain Pierce, "upon prudent fore-sight of the king's return," and the other before they landed in Boston.

When news of these proclamations and the Act of Aug. 29 reached Massachusetts, the cordiality with which the Regicides had been received changed to anxiety over what might result from the presence of such dangerous and embarrassing guests. While the authorities were deliberating, the judges departed.

Various reasons led them to New Haven. It was near Dutch New Netherlands, a convenient place of escape from British jurisdiction, should extremity arise. John Davenport, leader of the New Haven colony, had already written of his intention of inviting these "two gentlemen of great quality" to visit him. This was due solely to a general interest in the "good old cause" and in their fate, for, like their other New England protectors, he had probably not even met them. In fact, his only connection with either would hardly have encouraged him to risk being hanged, drawn and quartered for Misprision of High Treason, for Goffe's brother Stephen had been Archbishop Laud's spy on Davenport at The Hague. Davenport, however, was most zealous and determined in their cause. He prepared New Haven in advance for entertaining strangers, and perhaps thereby angels unawares, by preaching a series of sermons, said to have been published later as "The Saints' Anchor-Hold"; he sheltered them in his own house; and it was probably through his influence with friends that their final refuge in Hadley was provided. He persisted in this protection after other leaders felt it the part of wisdom to give up the "colonels" to the authorities.

New Haven's defiance of these and other demands for the judges no doubt worked against her in the contest that shortly took place over her absorption by Connecticut. No New Haven man was included among the patentees of the Connecticut charter of 1662.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Sunday fair and cooler; moderate to fresh west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and cooler, with probably showers in the east portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; cooler in the east portion.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Showers and cooler tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong west and northwest winds over the south portion and fresh southwest over the north portion, shifting to west or northwest early tonight and becoming strong, and weather mostly overcast tonight and Sunday, with probably showers tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	68	Montreal	50	60
Bismarck	38	66	Nantucket	58	64
Boston	56	60	New Orleans	64	80
Buffalo	36	54	New York	59	62
Calgary	40		Norfolk, Va.	54	72
Charleston	58	80	North Platte	38	72
Chicago	42	62	Philadelphia	50	66
Cincinnati	42	64	Phoenix, Ariz.	66	96
Denver	44	72	Pittsburgh	42	56
Eastport, Me.	52	64	Portland, Me.	48	58
Hatteras	64	74	Raeligh	52	74
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	46	66
Th.m.Oct.16	72		St. Paul	36	66
Helena, Mont.	42	66	Salt Lake City	50	74
Huron, S. D.	34	64	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	60	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	68
Kansas City	48	62	Seattle	48	58
Key West	74	84	Tampa	62	84
Los Angeles	60	82	Washington	50	66
Memphis	50	72	Wichita, Kan.	44	70
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	44	70

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 17.
B—Maximum Oct. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:27 p. m., Sunday 4:34 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

Three Lawrence Mills to Reopen

LAWRENCE, Mass. (AP)—Three of the largest mills in this city, the American Woolen Company, Pacific Mills and Arlington Mills, have announced the reopening of their plants on Monday morning and have invited their employees to return to work. This is the first definite development toward settlement of the strike which has involved more than 20,000 workers.

This development followed closely the proposals of Gov. Joseph B. Ely that mill owners approach textile strikers with the agreement that if they return to work wages would be promptly increased at the first signs of industrial improvement. Coincidentally with the Governor's recommendation, workers had voted to hold out against mill owners until a proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages was deferred pending arbitration.

It was agreed by the strikers that if the proposed reductions were postponed until workers and owners could arrive at some satisfactory compromise, they would return to work immediately.

The Governor emphasized the need, under the present economic conditions, of taking every possible step to heal the breach. He believed that if the mill owners would assure employees that their desires for better wages would be met when industrial conditions improved, the difficulties would be removed. He proposed that arbitrational discussions be continued along these lines.

Navy Yard Closing To Be Protest Topic

Scores of acceptances to attend the protest meeting against the proposed closing of the Charlestown Navy Yard, which will be held at Boston Chamber of Commerce Tuesday noon, poured into the chamber offices today from business leaders, mayors of cities in the metropolitan district, members of Congress, civic authorities and others who are interested in the yard.

Chamber officials said today that seldom has such wide interest been shown in any function conducted under their auspices. The meeting was called by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, in order to secure an effective presentation of reasons why Boston favors retention of the yard.

Several speakers are scheduled to bring out salient facts pertinent to the need of retaining the yard and of its value to Boston and to New England. The chamber, Mayor James M. Curley, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and several other organizations are actively opposing the closing of the yard, which was proposed in Washington as an economy step.

Roumania to Ease Farm Debt Burden

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 16—A Government plan to take over all agricultural debts was announced today. The project as drawn up by Mr. Constantin Argetoianu, Finance Minister, has aroused great enthusiasm among the peasants, since it not only involves 30 per cent reduction in all outstanding indebtedness but also promises to relieve them from further badgering by creditors.

Mr. Argetoianu proposes to issue state bonds maturing in 20 years. The bonds would be the property of the creditor while the state would assume responsibility for recovering the debts from the peasants.

King Carol is understood to be largely responsible for the scheme. Recently he has interviewed a number of peasant leaders who have expressed approval of the plan. It is understood the Government intends to put it in force without waiting for parliamentary sanction.

CANADIAN EGG POOL ASKS LOWER RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—Delegates representing the 2000 members of the British Columbia egg pool, in session here, passed a resolution demanding a reduction in the domestic railway rates on feed grain from the Prairie Provinces.

W. A. Landreth, manager of the western Canada egg pool, stated that though the central organization had been faced with acute problems, it had been able to rebuild the market and maintain a strong financial position. A large export business with Great Britain had been developed, he said.

ENTRY OF LAND WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, Oct 16 (AP)—The Interior Department today ordered the Denver Land Office to withdraw from entry 20,000 acres of land in Colorado under dispute as the result of the adjustment of an old Union Pacific land grant.

VIRGIN ISLANDS TO ECONOMIZE

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (By U. P.)—Residents of St. Croix are confronted with the problem of working out a new system of taxation which will yield more reventies and provide more evenly distributed taxation.

ALCOHOL CALLED RELIC OF LOWER CIVILIZATION

Dr. Cherrington Says It Has No Place in Modern Machine Era

A whole new set-up confronts temperance workers, calling for shock-proof sticking to the one fundamental point that alcohol as a part of beverages has no more place in modern machine civilization than sand in the bearings of its engines.

This is the message brought to Massachusetts by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, who spoke last night before a rally in Tremont Temple sponsored by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

"Not a wet in Boston would consent to board a train tonight for New York if he knew that the engineer was carrying a hip flask," Dr. Cherrington said. "What about the 40,000,000 drivers of automobiles, who do not even have a rail track to prevent them from endangering other cars on the road? Shall not government be sustained in its effort to prevent individuals from obtaining a beverage which dulls the faculties, even when taken in so-called moderate amounts?

No Longer Concerned

"We are no longer primarily concerned with the out-and-out drunkard. We are confronted with a prohibition situation utterly unlike that which obtained 50 years ago, or even five years ago. On one point there can be no disputation—that alcohol is a habit forming narcotic drug. Its use as a beverage belongs to a slower and lower type of civilization than ours. This is the message that temperance workers must get across to the public."

Dr. Cherrington warned that behind all attempts to modify the prohibition laws, is the "insidious suggestion" that liquor, for the first time in history, be given sanction in the Constitution of the United States, as slavery was at one time. Any modification of complete prohibition would be in effect governmental permission for the liquor traffic, he explained.

Taking a long view, Dr. Cherrington expressed satisfaction with the progress of the temperance movement. Present reaction against it is of little moment when weighed against the decades and centuries, he said. It took 10 to 12 centuries for the prohibition of murder to become even partially effective. There is no cause for discouragement if, after 12 years, prohibition of intoxicating liquors is arousing opposition in the United States, he added.

Education is the fundamental solution of the liquor problem, but education without law to back it up is feeble, Dr. Cherrington continued. Even the public school system had to be legislated and enforced before it won acceptance by the public. Unflinching adherence to the Eighteenth Amendment, plus an enlightened and continuing educational campaign is the course for dry workers to pursue, he concluded.

Takes Issue With Butler

Mr. Ben Spence of Toronto, a journalist and student of liquor systems, took direct issue with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, on his advocacy of the Canadian system for the United States.

"Dr. Butler opposes return of the saloon," Mr. Spence said. "He states that the Canadian system eliminates the saloon. In that he is misinformed. Saloons exist in Canada, with all the characteristics of the back room of the old bar type of saloon. The only difference is the name, and the absence of a bar and brass rail. But Canadian "beer parlors" are only saloons, after all. Alcoholic beverages are sold and imbibed on the premises, and that's a saloon. In intellectual honesty, Dr. Butler cannot favor the Canadian system for the United States if he opposes the saloon."

Even if the Canadian system had not increased the consumption of absolute alcohol contained in spirits, wine and beer from 2,581,000 gallons in 1923, to 5,240,000 in 1930, it still would not promote sobriety in the United States, Mr. Spence continued. Canadian courts and legal machinery are far more strict, yet bootlegging, crime, and liquor consumption have steadily mounted. With the looser methods in the United States, the results would be correspondingly worse.

Mr. Spence denied the claim that prohibition has increased crime in the United States. Without it, he said, conditions would be far more deplorable.

M. I. T. LABORATORY CORNER STONE LAID

The corner stone of the new George Eastman Research Laboratories at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was laid yesterday afternoon by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the institute.

In the copper box which was imbedded in the limestone block were placed a copy of the president's annual report to the corporation of Technology, a circular describing the graduate course in physics and chemistry, the Institute Bulletin, copies of the Tech, undergraduate newspaper; seal of the institute, a copy of the institute catalogue, eight photographs showing the building in various stages of construction and copies of the Boston newspapers. Sheepskin scrolls, upon which were inscribed the signatures of all members of the faculty of the physics and chemistry departments, were sealed in two glass tubes filled with carbon dioxide gas and placed in the corner stone.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Mrs. Hoover Praises New Scout Uniform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16—After attending a fashion show of Girl Scout uniforms as part of a three-day program arranged for her at the annual convention of the National Council of Girl Scouts, Mrs. Herbert Hoover left here last night for the Rapidan camp, where she will pass the week-end.

Mrs. Hoover, who is honorary president of the organization, displayed keen interest in the new Scout leaders' costume of green whipcord and crushed felt hat. Other uniforms in the show ranged from the service dress to the athletic costume.

Mrs. Frederick Edey, New York, was reëlected national president. Mrs. William H. Hoffman, Barrington, R. I., and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Portsmouth, N. H., were two of seven vice-presidents elected. Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Leo Arnstein, Mrs. Julius H. Barnes and Mrs. Arthur W. Page, New York, and Mrs. Edward F. Stevens, Wellesley Hills, Mass., were reëlected to the national board.

Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady was reelected chairman of the national board. In 1928 she succeeded Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who is honorary president. Mrs. Julius H. Barnes was reëlected national secretary.

New England Plans For Relief Formed

Plans for coördinating unemployment relief efforts in New England were formulated at a conference yesterday between chairmen of state unemployment committees and members of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief.

Mr. Harry C. Knight of New Haven, chairman of the meeting and president of the New England Council, explained that the relief problem was a local one, chiefly dependent upon local committees for solution. The President's group will devote itself to stimulating initiative among local committees, he said.

It was agreed at the conference that the most effective means of solving the unemployment problem is to form strong local committees to cooperate with a central state committee.

Farmers to Give Wheat to Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEODESHA, Kan.—A group of farmers in this vicinity have decided to give their wheat as flour to the Red Cross rather than let it deteriorate in costly storage.

Arrangements were made Oct. 1 with the operator of the water-power grist mill in this vicinity for the wheat to be made into flour as soon as the mill starts operating. The miller has agreed to take as his payment part of the flour.

DENVER OPENS LIBRARY CLASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Denver University's new library course endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation has opened with the full quota of 40 students enrolled. The new course is aimed at providing properly trained librarians for the Rocky Mountain area.

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Akron Tours Midwest On Two Days' Cruise

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 17 (AP)—The U. S. S. Akron, cruising the middle West on a two-day test flight, radoed word here today that it had passed over Springfield, Ill., at 4 a. m. today and was proceeding to Chicago by way of Bloomington.

Officials of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, builders of the Akron, said the ship would visit as many states as possible before the two-day cruise ends here tomorrow.

So far, the Akron has met government specifications, it was understood here, and after the present flight is ended will be turned over to the navy. She may be flown next week to her permanent base at Lakehurst, N. J., where she will be fitted with armament and made ready for naval service.

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You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

W. C. T. U. URGES NEW YORK G. O. P. TO BACK DRYS

Party Shown to Have Lost in State When Supporting Wet Entrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17—The Republican Party will nominate a dry candidate for President in 1932 and it must come out strongly in favor of maintenance and vigorous enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment if it expects to win the election, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asserted at the annual meeting here last night.

Mrs. Colvin analyzed various election results in New York during the past three years to show that Republican voters would not support wet candidates. She took sharp exception to arguments recently put forward by several advocates of modification to the effect that the return of the breweries would relieve unemployment and scored wet propaganda for attributing all crime to prohibition, holding that "it is not prohibition, but alcohol that is the source of the trouble."

"Modification to permit the return of the traffic in beer would mean a moral reaction too terrible to contemplate," she declared. "Even under prohibition at its worst, it is not so bad that crime should exist contrary to the law as it would be to have organized society protect a crime-producing traffic."

Discussing the response of voters to candidates' dry or wet views, Mrs. Colvin recalled that although Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected by a large majority in 1930, he received 359,851 fewer votes than he polled in 1928 before he had come out wet.

His large majority was due, not to his popularity, she declared, but to the revulsion of the majority of Republicans in New York against their candidate, Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, "for having come out wet, and for practically forcing the Republican Party to adopt a wet plank." As a result of his wet position, Mr. Tuttle "received 1,148,003 fewer votes than did Mr. Hoover, who was recognized as a supporter of prohibition," she said, and 1,059,288 fewer votes than did the Republican candidate two years before.

"For the first time in history, the vote of a political party decreased more than 1,000,000 votes in a single state," she declared. "The only hope for the Republican Party to carry New York State in 1932 is for it to come up to the position of President Hoover in favor of the maintenance and vigorous enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. It must again inspire the moral enthusiasm which it enlisted in 1928, and this will be impossible if the Republican machine in this State, going counter to the moral sentiment of the nation, seeks to cater to the wet nullification vote.

"The Republican candidate for President will be dry, and no state party can succeed in a policy which is in conflict with the policy of the presidential candidate."

VOTE ON DRY LAW WOULD FAVOR IT, MOSES ASSERTS

Senator Says Sentiment for Prohibition Continues Strong

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Prohibition sentiment throughout the United States remains predominantly dry and a referendum would result in a dry vote, Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire, president pro tem of the Senate, declared yesterday after talking at length with President Hoover.

Mr. Moses also said that industrial conditions in New England are improving rapidly, and that President Hoover's political strength throughout that section of the country is increasing with it.

Asked about the Democratic political horizon, he said he believed the Democrats in New England, with perhaps the exception of Maine and Vermont, would be for Mr. Alfred E. Smith if he were in any sense a candidate. He said there was considerable Roosevelt strength in his State, but it was unorganized.

Mr. Moses stopped here to accompany the President to Yorktown for the historical celebrations there over the week-end. He will return to New Hampshire following the event.

"There is a lot of talk about prohibition," Mr. Moses said in reply to a question as to the outlook for modification by the next Congress, "but I regard it all as a futility."

He considered it would be impossible to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and said he has not as yet seen any alternative for prohibition from those who oppose the amendment which is either constitutional or practical.

"I doubt very much," he added, "if prohibition will be brought to a vote this session. I don't think either party wants to monkey with it. After election, however, a situation may develop which will bring about a vote."

Although he felt there has been no change in popular sentiment, Mr. Moses said there is unquestionably a growing move in congressional circles in favor of a referendum.

Mr. Moses discussed the banking and financial situation with the President and advised him that New England bankers would do their part toward the success of the new $500,000,000 credit corporation.

On the question of the control of the House, he said it would depend largely on the outcome of the special elections in the first Ohio and eighth Michigan districts. Mr. Moses did not think Congress would enact any new taxes. He thought the President's economy program would be sufficient to obviate any increases.

Mr. Moses denied knowledge of a prospective shakeup in the Republican National Committee organization, but considered Mark Requa of California an outstanding possibility for the chairmanship if any change were to take place.

Cannon Lauds Hoover's Dry Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16—An audience of about 2000 attended a prohibition rally held here at the city auditorium yesterday under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League and the Greater Atlanta Prohibition Law Enforcement Club at which Bishop James Cannon Jr. gave the principal address.

Bishop Cannon began by reading the Eighteenth Amendment and the oath of office taken by city officials and policemen and certain selections bringing out the stand of the Methodist Board of Temperance. He reviewed the fight for prohibition and sketched the battle waged in the 1928 presidential election.

He said he would vote the Democratic ticket if a man like Mr. William G. McAdoo or Mr. Cordell Hull were on it. In the absence of such a man, he asserted his support of President Hoover, who, he said, had stood stanchly for prohibition.

RITCHIE STRESSES NEED FOR LEADERS

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15 (AP)—Calling for "leadership in a leaderless world," Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, in an address at founder's day exercises of Carnegie Institute here today, pleaded that "a united and courageous front by the men of light now will do much to check the wave of hysteria and fear which has been sweeping the people off their feet."

"What we need today," he said, "is a mobilization of the constructive brains of the country and a demobilization of political oratory." Governor Ritchie said the problem of the hour, in his opinion, is how to make "politics and economics understand each other."

ARMS CUT COMMITTEE GAINS ADHERENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17—Thirty-nine Syracuse organizations have signified their intention of joining the coördinating committee on disarmament, it was announced recently. Dr. William E. Mosher, managing director of the school of citizenship and public affairs at Syracuse University, was chosen chairman of the steering committee.

The platform of the coördinating committee urges that United States officials at the arms limitation conference scheduled for February, 1932, exert "every reasonable influence to bring about a marked and progressive reduction of international armaments for the purpose of realizing the disarmament provisions of the Versailles Treaty and implementing the Kellogg pact."

FIRE HEADS SELECT SAN DIEGO

HAVANA, Oct. 16 (AP)—The International Association of Fire Chiefs in convention here this afternoon selected San Diego, Calif., as the city where next year's convention will be held.

Chain Stores Renew Drive Against Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Chain stores renewed in the Supreme Court today their campaign to prevent states from regulating them by taxes.

Having failed at the last term of the court by a five-to-four decision to invalidate the graduated tax imposed by Indiana, they now attack the North Carolina law, which imposed a straight $50 tax on each store of two or more operated under one ownership.

As counsel for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Mr. John W. Davis contended the North Carolina case presented issues not passed on by the court in the Indiana case. He denounced the North Carolina tax as discriminating against chain stores, because imposed solely on the basis of the ownership or two or more stores.

Mr. Dennis G. Brummitt, Attorney-General of North Carolina, in support of the tax, maintained a state can impose such a license fee for the privilege of engaging in the business of merchandising and require each place of business to pay the tax.

The court will shortly hear counsel for Mississippi in an appeal attempting to set aside a decision of a three-judge Federal Court holding invalid its tax aimed to control chain stores by requiring those operating five or more stores to pay twice as much taxes on their gross income as is imposed on the gross income of owners operating less than five stores.

SWARTHMORE TO GET SCULPTOR'S CASTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 — Mr. George Grey Barnard, American sculptor, has offered to present to Swarthmore College a number of casts from his past work. The board of managers of the college has just accepted the gift, although in order to house it adequately it will be necessary to obtain funds for the erection of a new building.

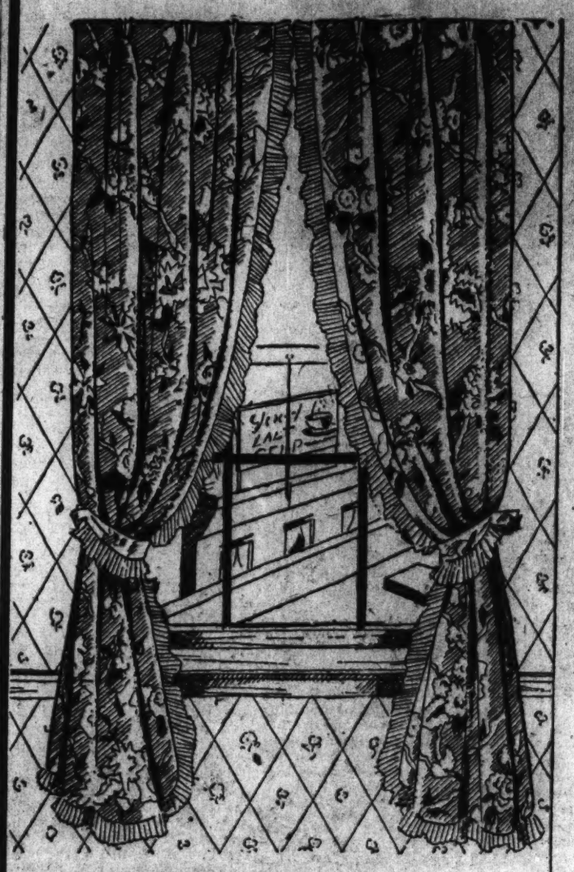
The collection includes the entire number of casts for the statues on the Pennsylvania State Capitol building at Harrisburg. Some of these figures are 39 feet high. Small sketches and original studies for other works will also be in the collection. Most of the casts are now in storage.

JOBLESS AND POLICE CLASH IN WALES

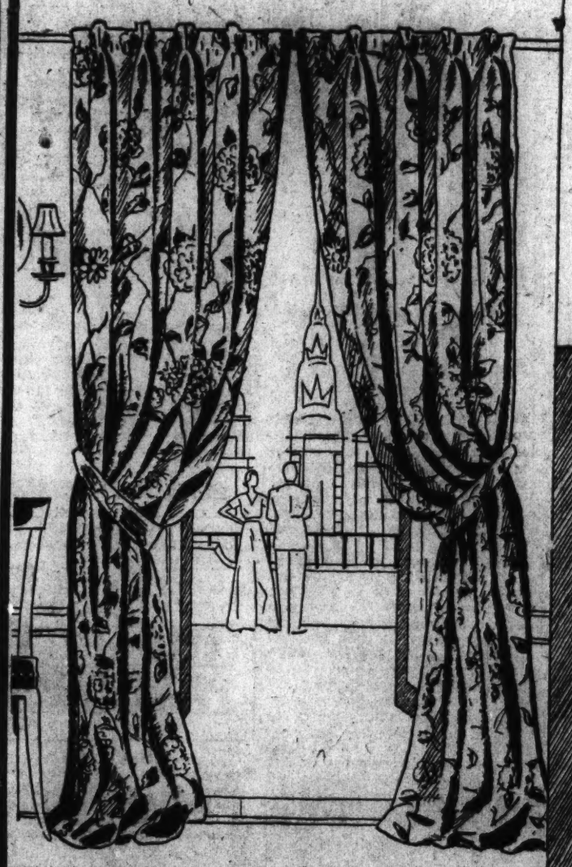
CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 16 (AP)—Three thousand jobless men, gathered in the public square to protest cuts in the dole, fought with police today. Several were seriously injured and the leaders were arrested.

The gathering began against police orders and the crowd became unruly when Communist speakers began their exhortations. The police seized a red banner.

We're working wonders with New York windows!



CHINTZ—our new "Aster" design, in blue, green, or brown ground; with contrasting welts and pleating. Pinch pleat. 36" wide; 2¼ yds. long.



LINEN—a prize accomplishment at this price! Lacquer, green and natural backgrounds. Full Sateen lined, 50" wide; 2¾ yards long.

EIGHTH FLOOR

LORD & TAYLOR

FIFTH AVENUE

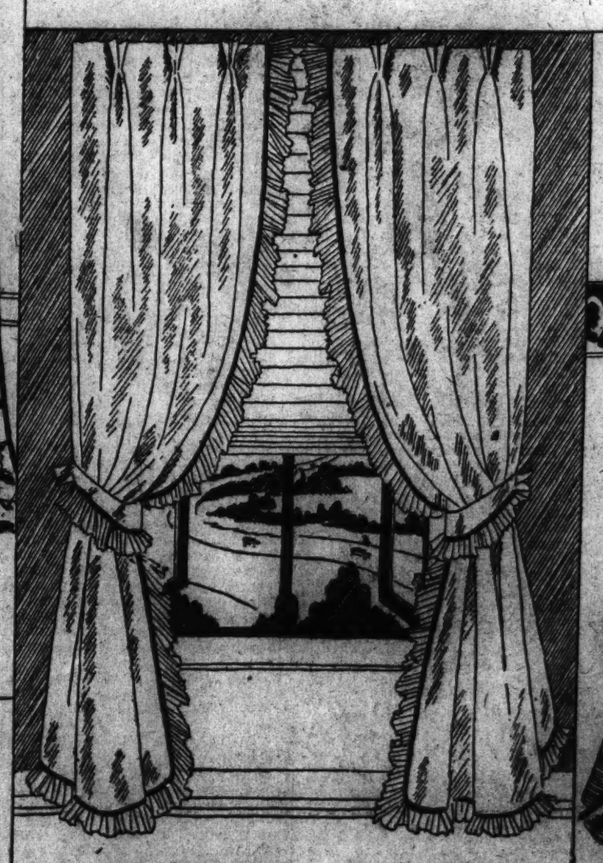
Ready-to-hang Draperies

YES, LORD & TAYLOR

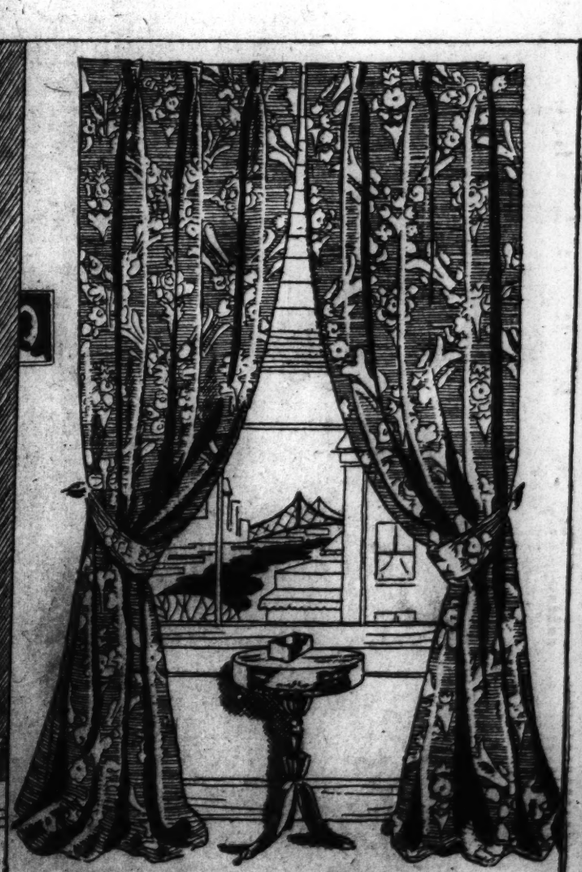
8.95 A PAIR

For this trifling price, you can choose draperies for *every room in your house*—and they're draperies to do justice to your proudest decoration! We've been very fussy about colors—you'll find the right shade and the *smart* shade, whatever your purpose. And when you consider the Lord & Taylor-quality fabrics, and the whole bag of decorators' tricks that goes into their making, "working wonders" is no exaggeration. Our shopping department tells us there's nothing in town to touch them for smartness and value! What is your verdict?

IT'S A LORD & TAYLOR



PERCALE—(glazed), blue, green, plum, rust orchid, a.j.cot, brown, contrasting welt. Sateen lined. Pinch-pleated tops 36" wide; 2¾ yds. long.



DAMASK—a rich "nubby" weave, in blue, red, gold, green, rust, mulberry. Fully sateen lined. Pinch-pleated tops. 50" wide; 2¼ yards long.

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Carnegie International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICANS claimed five of the seven awards made at the opening of the thirtieth International Exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, the list being headed by a comparatively unknown Philadelphia painter, Franklin C. Watkins, who captured the first prize of $1500 and the Lehman prize of $2000, with purchase of his canvas by Albert C. Lehman, Pittsburgh industrialist.

That Watkins was admitted by the jury, and that his work was unknown to that body, indicates the impartiality of the International, and its value to contemporary art as discovery ground for men of potential worth.

Franklin C. Watkins, thus catapulted into the front rank of Americans, has exhibited few paintings beyond the confines of his own city, and has been honored there by the gold medal of the Sketch Club, and a previous mention by the same institution. His prize-winning canvas is one of the most challenging works in the entire International, and deals with depression and its dire effect upon mankind. Behind the work lies tragedy; woven in its pigments and its composition is the revolt of the sensitive artist against the happenings of his day. Technically, the work is of interest. Emotionally, it is stirring to a degree seldom met with in the work of American artists.

Modernism Emphasized

Of the 16 nations contributing, only three may claim prize-winners: America, with five awards, including first honorable mention of $300 to Judson Smith, another artist admitted by the jury, honorable mention to Yasuo Kuniyoshi, and the Allegheny County Garden Club prize of $300 to Andrew Dasburg; Italy, with Mario Sironi, winner of the $1000 second prize; and France, whose Raoul Dufy won third prize of $500.

Serving on the jury were Henri Eugène Le Sidaner of France, Paul Nash of England, Cipriano Efisio Oppo of Italy and the Americans, Randall Davey, Jonas Lie and Eugene Speicher.

All the honor canvases are distinctly modern in thought and style. They were selected from among 496 works contributed by the painters of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Germany, Poland, U. S. S. R., Hungary, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Norway.

The American section, comprising 164 canvases, is this year by far the most stimulating. Although technically French influence is still strong, the hold of Europe upon America's choice of subject matter is rapidly vanishing. Today it is more fashionable in the art world to paint an American street than the Bois de Boulogne, and it is the serious attention of the American artist to the land of his birth or his choice that gives his work its vitality and its sense of freedom.

Art Freedom

The problem of art freedom is, in fact, a serious one, if one may judge by the obvious dictation exerted upon subject matter in the Soviet Republic, or, to less marked extent, upon the artists of Italy. In America it is unnecessary to extol in paint industry, athletics or equal rights. If the artist touches upon any or all these subjects he does so because his own emotional interest finds its center there.

The American scene is, in itself, a large order. Physically it varies from the cool quietude of mountains and soft green trees as portrayed by Edward Bruce, to the red fire of the Southwest burning in the "Landscape near Taos," by Ward Lockwood. It may be the flicker of leaves against old house walls as seen by Daniel Garber, or the strong, crisp, wood, hill and water accented out-of-doors as portrayed by Edward W. Redfield.

But landscape is taking a different turn. More and more the American painter is concentrating upon men and their cities. "Mining Town," by George Picken, for example, is a landscape, but it is more than a statement of trees, houses and sky. It holds within it the flavor of a mining town; that indefinable something that gives personal atmosphere to those particular houses, trees, clouds, and land contours. One is aware of the human element, although figures are absent. Thus also in "Cliff Dwellings" by Charles Rosen, a study of crude frame shacks zigzagging down an embankment.

Satire of Figures

Often, however, the human element is expressed in the satire of figures. Glenn O. Coleman's "The Park"; John Graback's "Our Land of Gold and Opportunity," and Millard Sheets's "Angel's Flight" all smack of the American city as we know it and live in it; for to Americans there is much more in urban life than skyscrapers. Yet skyscrapers, also, have their marked effect. One need only turn to Charles Sheeler's satiric and thoroughly geometric "View of New York." The geometrics of a window, a printing press, an electric lamp lead outward to a glimpse of clouds and sky. Nothing more may be seen. It remains for Ernest Fiene in his "View from my Window" to look out upon the geometry of tall buildings. These are clear, crisp, material impressions. But even today windows exert romantic satisfaction, as may be gleaned from "The Snow" by Gari Melchers, with its figure in warm hues and Hassam-like attitude, gazing out over the snowy roofs of the city.

Hassam, himself, is to be found among the contributors, but his contribution lacks his accustomed vigor and significance, for his art sinks in a full-length portrait of a gentleman in blue to the level of flimsiness.

Glackens, Luks, and Sloan, virile pioneers of a rapidly passing art generation, rub elbows with Morris Kantor, Joseph Pollet and Stefan Hirsch. The forceful realism of Edward Hopper and of Charles Burchfield awakens to an appreciation for the bold strength of American life and its crude vividness. In sharp contrast are the enervating sophistications of a less outspoken life as exemplified in the figure compositions by John Carroll.

Rockwell Kent, apostle of the awesome and bleak, brings to "Adirondacks" much the same sense of loneliness that he lavishes upon "Greenland, No. 4"; while John Noble, in his golden imagery of "The Vikings," weaves through pigments his web of mystery.

Judson Smith and Kuniyoshi, winners of honorable mentions, present a medley of influences, from the pigmentation characteristic of the Woodstock art colony, where Smith lives, to a combined Walt Kuhn-Paris effect in the work of the Japanese-American. In point of forceful Americanism neither artist can compare with Hopper or Burchfield.

Portraits are few, although in that category the art of John C. Johansan stands out from its fellows.

Creatively, American artists have come many miles since they first woke to modern possibilities through French eyes. A few still see through that medium, under the influence of Dufy, among them Stuart Davis, but the strong individuality of so many Americans makes itself felt in this year's international. From Eugene Speicher, whose "Babette" is one of the outstanding canvases from the standpoint of technique, to Doris Rosenthal's diagonalised bird's-eye view of a garret bedroom, "Two-by-Fours and Celotex," or "Steel, Steam, and Speed," by Everett Warner, it is the scene and the tempo of America that dominates the thinking and feeling of the American painters.

Robert Spencer appears for the last time in the International with two memorial canvases, "An Old City," typical of his sensitive and imaginative cities of workers, and a full-length portrait, "Hope Williams."

In scope, the American section stretches from the impressionism of Frederick C. Frieseke and Adolphe Borie; from the early stirrings of a bolder modernism in the work of that pioneer in the field, Joseph Stella, on to the youngest and least known of our contemporaries who, being legion, may or may not take their place as leaders in the onward march of American art. It is a notable gathering on the walls of the Carnegie Institute, and it includes the work of such Americans as Charles Hopkinson, James Chapin, Jan Matulka, Emil Ganso, Reginald Marsh, Thomas Benton, Boardman Robinson, Ross Moffett, Abram Poole, Niles Spencer, Guy Pene du Bois, John Kane, Henry Lee McPee, H. E. Schnackenberg, Maurice Sterne, Leon Kroll, Bernard Karfiol, Kenneth Hayes Miller, Georgia Klitgaard, Arthur B. Carles, Randall Davey, Jonas Lie, Gifford Beal, Alexander Brook and those apostles of the Southwest, Walter Ufer and Ernest L. Blumenschein.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

"Portrait of an Old Man," by Fred C. Knight, Shown at the Fifth Exhibition of the Woodstock (N. Y.) Art Association.

Autumn Art Shows in Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

OPENING the new season, the "Verein Berliner Kunstler" (Society of Berlin Artists) in its old home, the Künstlerhaus, installed an exhibition entitled "Female Portraiture of Our Own Time." The three impressionists of the exhibition are Liebermann, Slevogt and Leo von König. Each is in the front rank of portraitists of today. Liebermann depicts his wife in an easy chair. She is sitting in a natural attitude bathed in warm light; the whole is subdued in tone. A second portrait of a woman is the same in arrangement and in the handling of textures. Everything of a physical nature is subordinated to the atmosphere and lighting effect.

Slevogt paints with the point of his brush, he accents the outlines and gives greater detail, especially in the faces. The portrait of the circus proprietor — Frau Paula Busch—shows her in evening dress against a light background. She is standing in profile, the head turned toward the spectator. The effect of the red fan against the yellowy tones of the picture is brilliant.

Two Bergner Portraits

The portrait of a lady in furs by Leo von König is executed with large heavy brush strokes in an all-brown scheme. The face shines out of the gloom. Professor Orlick is showing a picture of the actress, Elizabeth Bergner. Above the dark red draperies the delicate expressive head is depicted in one of her characteristic attitudes—the chin lifted high and the eyes drooping. The vigorous hands are folded in her lap and the expression of physical delicacy and mental power is wonderfully blended.

There is a second portrait of Miss Bergner in the exhibition, shown in the Gallerie Hartberg in the spring. It is impressionistic in technique, expressionistic in its portrayal of mental qualities. It is by Kanelba, a young Pole living in Paris. Professor Orlich's second portrait shows a Japanese lady and, in sympathy with the model, it is painted somewhat in the manner of a Japanese woodcut. The strong outlines and gay kimono produce a charming effect.

Two noticeable portraits in the exhibition are those of the painter E. R. Weiss of his wife (the sculptor Renée Sintenis). One picture is composed of red-gray tones and depicts a clever modern woman. The head is austerely modeled, the athletic figure is clothed in a red jacket, a warm red against a dark gray background. In the other picture she is holding a pot of camelia. The delicate blue of the pyjamas contrasts with the red flowers. The gentle womanly expression of the head gives the picture an atmosphere of refinement.

Several Shows Combined

In the Bellevue Schloss the second part of the Grossen Berliner Kunstausstellung (Great Berlin Art Exhibition) is to be seen. It includes drawings, water colors and statuettes. This exhibition is really a collection of smaller ones and includes "Graphic Portraits of the Last Ten Years," "The Dance," "The Old and New Form," and an ex-libris show. Two artists' societies, from Breslau and Prague, have been invited to exhibit, also a Berlin porcelain manufacturer has a room allotted to his exhibits.

The special show of graphic portraits is interesting as doing greater justice to the sitter than do most oil paintings of today. There is a drawing, a self-portrait, by Käthe Kollwitz which stands out above all others. There are three memorable etchings by the painter-sculptor-draftsman Isenstein (his bust of Heine is in Cleveland, Ohio) of the late Arno Holz, a German author.

In a drawing by the little-known woman artist Frankfurt-Prevot, a man's head, lean and angular, is modeled with a few strokes, form and expression being beautifully balanced. Among the water colors, landscapes are the favorite subject, then flower studies. The work by Baberle is carried out in colored inks. Houses and trees in black-gray tones, bright spots of color breaking up the grayness.

Kameke's landscapes have as favorite subjects the North Sea coast and the island country. At this exhibition he shows a farm building in Rügen. A dull gray light is reflected on the red wooden houses and all the dreariness of a hard northern winter is indicated. A similar feeling is seen in the harbor pictures of Hausdorf—the damp fog and smoke-laden air hang over a maze of ships, occasional violent red flecks brighten it. Among the water colors is a southern landscape by the well-known painter Fanny Remak, which is called "Häuser und Meer." Misty light colors form the ascending terracelike shore and reflect the radiant warmth of the South; the dark cypress trees form a contrast. The president of the exhibition, Baluschek, shows two pictures dealing with labor, one a gloomy mining landscape, bare and comfortless, and an open-air railway platform shown in the dim early light of a rainy morning. The effect is realistic and full of detail.

Shakespeare, Read and Acted

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AN ARTICLE in The Christian Science Monitor recently drew attention to the fact that Shakespeare's popularity varies from theater to theater.

This is undoubtedly true, and there might have been added to it a second interesting fact, namely, that Shakespeare's popularity varies not only from theater to theater, but also from one class of his admirers to another. The plays which make the greatest impression when read in the library do not seem to be those that are most effective upon the stage.

It is generally agreed that Shakespeare's most masterly works are his four great tragedies. Of these most literary judges would give first place to either "Hamlet" or "Lear." Yet, if one estimates the popularity of the plays by the number of revivals they have received on the London stage since the seventeenth century, neither of these pieces hits the fancy of the theatergoing public so well as "Othello," a drama that comes in for comparatively few professorial compliments. While "Othello" has been revived in London on more than 90 occasions, "Hamlet" has received fewer than 70 separate productions, "Macbeth" 60, and "Lear" fewer than 40. The popularity of "Othello" as a stage piece is due no doubt to the magnificent opportunities it gives its principal actor.

"Othello," however, is not quite the most popular of all Shakespeare's plays as a piece for the London theater. That distinction is held by "Romeo and Juliet," which has been revived on the London stage nearly 140 times.

Whether Shakespeare is best judged in the theater or in the study is a question perennially debated, and never satisfactorily settled. The general opinion seems to be that his plays are better read than seen acted. This judgment has been concurred in, not only by laborious students, but by enthusiastic and able theatergoers. Charles Lamb held that any performance of "Lear" must necessarily be a travesty, and even Hazlitt, who spent some of his happiest hours in the theater, said that he wished that no play of Shakespeare's had ever been performed.

Surely all this is the very extravagance of perversity. Shakespeare presumably knew more about his work than any of his critics, and he deliberately designed it for the stage, not the study. He was so little concerned for the way in which his plays read that he took no trouble to preserve an accurate copy of the text. When Garrick came to the kneeling scene in "Lear," the spectators in the front row, being unable to see him clearly, silently stood up, and those behind, not willing to remonstrate audibly, silently rose also, until the whole house was standing, and all the time one could have heard a pin drop. Could a more reading of Shakespeare produce so powerful an effect?

New Films in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is hope for any entertainment that does not arouse in its audience feelings of complete indifference. Now, the latest offerings of the cinema in Europe are certainly not boring. London recently has laughed heartily over "Up for the Cup"; it has been indisputably thrilled by "The Ghost Train," and it has been mystified and astonished by "The Silver Lining."

"Up for the Cup"

It is possible that the British film industry has produced better comedies than "Up for the Cup." But assuredly not many. The adventures of the central character in this British and Dominions picture, whether in his native Lancashire or in London whither he comes to visit Wembley, are the very thing to set the house in a roar. Entwistle's first appearance, when he declares that after his invention has made his fortune he will stay in bed all day "with a top hat on," and his very reasonable assertion that all inventors are lazy, otherwise they would not make inventions to work for them, strike the keynote.

Perhaps, as Entwhistle strides optimistically from one misfortune to another, getting the sack, being taken in at an auction sale, and arriving at the Cup Final just as the last whistle is sounded, one feels rather as Ruskin did about Don Quixote—that it is somewhat mean to turn the shafts of ridicule on so defenseless a target. But this very feeling is in its way a compliment to the producer—it does at least show that he has made a real figure out of his hero. A good deal of the credit for this must go to Mr. Sidney Howard, who plays Entwistle with the right mixture of awkwardness, simplicity and shrewdness.

"The Ghost Train"

"The Ghost Train," a Gainsborough film, is primarily a thriller; but in its early sections—apart from one short sequence which is a definite mistake—it is also extremely comic. Miss Cicely Courtneidge is funny enough in these scenes to make one regret that when the exciting business about the mysterious night train that runs unscheduled by the railway company gets properly under way, she is bundled off into a third-class waiting room to get a quiet sleep, and so is lost to the camera and the recording apparatus.

The melodrama part of the story, however, is well done, and the pictures of the unknown train crashing down the metals and over the opened bridge are as exciting as anything of the same kind done in the days of the silent screen. Mr. Jack Hulbert's irrepressible and fatuous laugh, in the part of an "obstinate, silly ass" who made up "his obstinate, silly mind" to "get his obstinate, silly way," as he felicitously described his happy method of saving the British Empire from a gang of gun-runners, has never been heard to better advantage than in this film.

"The Silver Lining"

"The Silver Lining," made by the famous Russian director, S. M. Eisenstein, is a more serious matter. It has no narrative sequence whatever; it tells no story of any kind. Its aim is to evoke a mood, not to communicate ideas—the mood of autumn, which is recalled by a series of superficially unrelated pictures of such things as the seas beating on the shore, an avenue of black, unfoliaged trees, a woman singing at a piano by a sinking fire, and heavy clouds racing over the sky.

The literary associations of autumn in Keats and Tennyson make it more difficult rather than easier to understand and appraise Eisenstein's work, for their mellow and benign season has nothing in common with his gaunt and bleak conception. Whether the film achieves its object is a question whose answer will probably vary with every spectator. On its first showing in London the greater part of the audience was frankly derisive, whilst a determined small section was correspondingly enthusiastic. It is perhaps fair to say that most of the people who thought that "The Silver Lining" did not accomplish its purpose were probably not very clear what its purpose was.

'La Belle de Moudon'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz.—This season's play at the rural Théâtre du Jorat was written by René Morax and Arthur Honegger. The leading parts were taken by Mme. Lucy Berthrand, of the Paris Opéra-Comique, as Isabelle Brailiard, and by the Paris actor, Jacques Servières, as Albert Praroman. Staging was by M. Jacques Beranger, director of the Grand Theatre of Lausanne.

The plot of "La Belle de Moudon" is slight and conventional. But René Morax has lent a poetic charm to the naïf and somewhat trivial story. The setting is the old town of Moudon 100 years ago, and the quaint dresses and picturesque old houses, which give a bit of local Swiss color, enhance the charm.

Honegger has adapted his music to the abilities of the rural singers and musicians he has had largely to do with in this enterprise. Much use is made of airs popular in Switzerland. His customary severity—one feels inclined almost to say harshness—has given way here to lighter and gayer strains, more rhythmical than tuneful. Particularly pleasing are the choruses of laundresses, of fishermen, citizens and children. The stress the composer has put on the rhythm was strongly accentuated by the orchestra, which consisted of two pianos and a band that is limited to wind and percussion instruments.

The rural Théâtre du Jorat in the little village of Mézières, somewhat off the beaten track up in the hilly district of the Jorat above Lausanne, was founded nearly 25 years ago by the French-Swiss playwright René Morax and a small group of artist friends. Annual performances followed until interrupted by the world war in 1914.

In 1921 the theater reopened with "King David" by René Morax. Arthur Honegger's music to this Biblical drama started from Mézières on its round of the world's concert halls. Honegger also wrote the music to René Morax's "Judith," produced at the Théâtre du Jorat in 1921.

When the playhouse at Mézières was founded, René Morax and his friends did not expect the venture to be of long duration. The success of Morax's "Aliénor," first produced in the Jorat theater in 1910 and revived there in 1926, however, firmly established the reputation of the rural playhouse, and placed René Morax as a leading French-Swiss poet. Gustave Doret's music to "Aliénor" has become popular.

To speak of the Théâtre du Jorat as a peasant theater is not strictly accurate. Nor can it be characterized as an attraction organized for the tourist season. There is too much artistry, on the one hand, and, on the other, too little advertising is done to attract foreign visitors.

The casts in general consist of amateurs from both town and country. The leading parts are mostly taken by professionals.

'Jane Eyre'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — At the Kingsway Theatre, "Jane Eyre," a play in three acts adapted by Phyllis Birkett from the novel by Charlotte Brontë. Producer, Phyllis Birkett. Beginning Sept. 24, 1931. The cast:

Mrs. Fairfax	Dorothy Hildebrande
Grace Pool	Lucy Edwin
Adele Varens	Joy Blackwood
Jane Eyre	Ann Wilton
Mr. Rochester	Basil Gill
John	William H. Morgan
Bertha	Phyllis Birkett
Miss Ingram	Violet Rendle
Richard Mason	F. Payne-Palmer

"Jane Eyre" awakens curious memories of my childhood. In 1867, W. G. Wills, who was then a leading dramatist and for some years was the chief adapter of plays for Irving—"The Vicar of Wakefield" and "Faust" among others—had written a version of Charlotte Brontë's novel. It passed almost unnoticed in England, but on the Continent it had a vogue which lasted for some years. In the early 'seventies it was produced at Amsterdam under the title "Jane Eyre, the Orphan of Lowood." An imprudent governness took me to see the play, one of the first I ever witnessed; and that night, and for many others, I was haunted in my sleep by the distress of the distraught wife of Mr. Rochester. A few years later, in Germany, I found this "thriller" on the play-bills of several theaters.

The play offered opportunity for the bravura acting of the old school, and it moved the audience strongly by its awe and its deep-going sentimentality. Floods of tears were shed over the woes of little Jane; shudders ran through the theater at the cruel treatment of the unfortunate Bertha. The public was less sophisticated in those days.

Now, when the old story comes newly repeated to the Kingsway, the awe and the sentimentality have worn off. Tears and terror have given way to a supercilious smile. "The Ghost Train" and its like have gone one better; the theater of the Grand Guignol school has left the old melodramatic stuff long behind. Nor can it be said that Miss Phyllis Birkett has bettered her predecessors; the Wills version gave a more comprehensive condensation of the book than this rather naïve adaptation which never approaches the range of probability. As it is depicted here, one is constantly beset by doubt and questions: how it was possible for Jane not to discover the origin of the cries that disturbed her peats, or not to guess, when she saw the barred door of the "locked room," the mystery of the cloisters. In the book, which for all its preciousness of style, has the merit of coherent narration, the story is logically developed. But in this play we encounter only fragments, sometimes dramatic but never intense enough to maintain the make-believe. In fact, it is rank melodrama carpentered by one whose knowledge of playmaking is elementary.

Now and then we sat up and took notice, especially when Bertha's nurse appeared in the ominous performance of Miss Lucy Edwin—a fine piece of characterization. Now and again, too, Miss Ann Wilton as the much too submissive Jane made for sympathy in her devotion to Mr. Rochester and his child and her tribulations at the mystery that hung over the house. But in the main one carried away an impression of stereotype figures none too well represented.

Even Mr. Basil Gill, that fine actor, seemed to be bewildered by his task. He should have been a towering figure of strength, but now the artificiality of his words seemed to hamper him and induce declamation instead of inwardness. Miss Phyllis Birkett, the single-handed adapter and producer, tried hard to make effect by the behavior of the distraught woman, but in her case too it was a tour de force instead of heart-rending, awe-inspiring characterization.

J. T. G.

Recent British Painting

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

ART today is an international affair, and artists are to be grouped not by their nationality but by their styles and ideals. There is relatively little difference between the Cubists of different nations—or even between the Realists for that matter—but there is a great difference between the Realists and the Cubists of the same nation. Consequently it may be said without much hesitation that the character of a painter's art is determined far more by the style of the school to which he attaches himself than to birth or race.

These considerations have to be taken into account when we examine such an exhibition as that at Arthur Tooth & Sons' galleries (155 New Bond Street). Here, under the general title of "Recent Developments of British Painting," there have been brought together paintings and drawings by a group of English artists whose theories and practice are of an advanced order. The developments they make manifest—in the direction of simplification, abstraction, geometrical-patterning, etc.—cannot truthfully be described as being peculiarly British developments. Indeed, we can hardly say now that they are European; they are world-wide, so quickly do new ideas in art or anything else now circumnavigate the globe.

This exhibition is of special interest because it is the first of its kind. We have seen occasionally in mixed exhibitions, one or two English abstract paintings, looking rather lost among a crowd of realistic pictures; we have had one-man shows of Continental artists like Picasso and Chirico; we have had group shows of Cubist paintings by Leger, Metzinger and other French artists. But what we have never had till now has been a group show of abstract paintings by British artists.

Not Extremists

A question that immediately puts itself to the visitor is, What is being done with these new ideas about painting in England? This exhibition affords material for a fairly satisfying reply. These British exhibitors have a certain distinct individuality, and after making due allowance for that difference, which is due to the artist's personality, we find that these exhibitors have common ground in at least one thing—they are not extremists. However various they may be in their styles, however small an amount of representation they permit themselves in their pictures, they all show a reasonable tendency to compromise, to keep within the bounds of good taste, not to go out of their way to annoy or upset the spectator. It is no small thing for an advanced artist to have freed himself from the desire to shock.

Of the nine exhibitors at Tooth's galleries, Paul Nash is the best known. Wisely, he does not confine himself to abstract painting, as his landscapes and still-life testify; but equally wisely from time to time he makes experiments in the direction of abstract design. His so-called "Kinetic Feature" in this exhibition is a simple geometrical construction, carried out in a very individual scheme of pale color—blue, straw and biscuit tints predominating. In "Opening Abstract" we see a fugue of arches organized into rhythmic and decorative harmony.

But after acknowledging the success with which these exercises in creative design have been carried to a logical conclusion, we ask ourselves, What does a painter gain by sacrificing the representational elements in his picture? Between the oil-paintings already mentioned, Paul Nash exhibits another picture, entitled "Interior." Here he obtains a most emphatic and novel design from the woodwork of an open window related to the objects on the window sill and the landscape outside. Surely this picture, which also expresses a genuine love of nature, gains by those representational elements which enrich the content of the painting without in the least—so far as we may judge—hampering the expressiveness and decorative effect of the design.

Abstract and Concrete

But there are very few paintings here—or elsewhere—totally devoid of representational elements. Indeed a caustic observer has said with truth, "One can always detect an abstract painting by its fragments of the concrete." At Tooth's, for example, John Aldridge in his "Still-Life" makes play with bits of a guitar in the manner already approved by Braque, Picasso and others. John Bigge is the most severely geometrical of these exhibitors, and, while he shows some charm of design in his "Spiral," he allows himself to be too much influenced by Leger, not only in the flat geometry of his design but also in the hardness of his color. The influence of Leger is also to be detected in the hard brilliance of Edward Wadsworth's "Compositions" in tempera. In content the most easily intelligible of his three contributions is a design based on a pair of revolvers. It would be unfair to accuse Wadsworth of employing "shock tactics" in art—for he is a keenly intelligent painter, equally fascinated by the technical possibilities of tempera painting and by the intellectual recreation of abstract design—but in this rather blatant revolver design on a fierce blue ground he approaches too closely a gunman's ideal.

J. W. Power is also to some extent influenced by Leger in that the elements of form in his paintings remind us of figures cut out of castellated metal; but he has a very charming and individual sense of color, and a nice sense of humor in his observation. He shows a preference for cool color schemes—witness the tender blues of his amusing group "Commérages," based on a pair of gossips, while there is real decorative beauty in the blue, white and pale brown tints of his whimsically conventionalized "Cowboys." This is a very pleasant and personal development of the "Robot" theme which has contributed to the gayety of both modern painting and modern literature.

Quite apart from these exhibitors, all more or less geometrically inclined, is Ben Nicholson. This young artist, son of the distinguished veteran, William Nicholson, may not unfairly be described as the British equivalent to Matisse, in that his aim is extreme simplification, and the endeavor to recapture the naïve vision of childhood. But there any likeness between him and the French master ends. Young Nicholson avoids vivid hues and prefers harmonies of mellow color, so that in these surroundings his paintings look almost old-fashioned in their brownness. For subject he is content with a few mugs or pots, a book or two or some flowers on a plain wooden table, and out of these simple elements he constructs a still-life which has a wistful charm in its simplicity, its mellow surface and sense of dignity of paint. Paul Nash and Ben Nicholson stand out in this exhibition as two artists of genuine individual integrity, each of whom is making a real contribution to the development of modern art.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

New Tendencies in Italian Music

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

NOW that, after some months of quiescence, the musical season has opened with its usual winter activities, it would be well to consider the tendencies, especially those which are general, of certain modern Italian productions. This panoramic survey is necessary, for the clearing-up process—which has been going on for some time—has lately received a decided impetus.

A great deal has been said about modern music, but with little success in enlightening the public as to the value of certain expressions, the differences of apparent analogies, or the profound abyss which divides all changes in music, changes which, to the laity, may appear as similarities. It is enough, if a muted trumpet announces the theme, or if the orchestration gives signs of being mixed or of showing harmonies which are either sympathetic or, as is usual, positively antipathetic, for the piece to be classified, without other qualifications, as modern music. It is therefore, natural that the works of some Italian musicians should be cast without discrimination into the general stockpot of contemporary productions.

Indispensable Distinctions

Distinctions in subject-matter are more than necessary—they are indispensable. Though an old story, it is opportune to remember the Italian revival of instrumental music; a revival due partly to the exhaustion of the idiom of nineteenth century opera and the necessity of increasing its possibilities of expression (we shall see later how Italian opera moved along the edge of a razor blade and how only a few composers were successful in keeping its balance perfect). In any case, as has often been said before, the new musical affirmations were very definitely derived from foreign countries. Martucci and Sgambati, who were the pioneers of the revival, lived in the atmosphere of German romanticism and wrote music that was obviously reminiscent of Brahms and Schumann. Both composers wished to be in conformity with their times, but circumscribed themselves within the limits of the purely Germanic orthodox school.

Still, the world went round, and if, on the one hand, the Teutonic element saturated the symphonic poems of Strauss, the Impressionism of Debussy invaded music and covered it with the iridescence of the will-o'-the-wisp. To live in the world untouched by its many influences is no easy matter. At one moment it seemed as if all would be compelled to follow either in the steps of an energetic, efficient braggart of a "Don Juan" or "Ein Heldenleben," or in the pleasant and contemplative path paved with the severe diatonics of "La Mer" and the "Nocturnes."

National Schools

It was precisely this dividing up of musical influences into two parts which favored and accelerated the formation of national schools. One of the first pioneers was Stravinsky, who imposed his dynamics and logical language while making use of the elements of folklore; then came the Spaniards, who raised their popular songs to the level of art. Finally came the Italians, who reverted to the great art of the Italian instrumental music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. So the works of Malipiero, Casella, Pizzetti and others came about, stamped with their own individuality yet rich in national characteristics. Some have called this orientation neoclassicism, because of its definite severance from the schools of German Romanticism and French Impressionism, just as some French, German and Russian tendencies had alienated themselves from those same schools; others again, for the same reasons, call this orientation an impropriety. Names are a secondary matter; the important fact is that in Italy the currents of music are different to those that flow elsewhere.

The modern Italian school has been subject to many influences, all of which served to temper its ideals, but these left so light a trace that they have since completely disappeared. This disappearance resulted in a greater clarity both melodically and harmonically and in a more logical distribution of rhythm, making a contrast to the ultra-chromaticism of the Viennese school and of certain expressions typical of central Europe.

Nationalizing Defects

Among the younger generation of Italian musicians this luminous clarity of the older masters is becoming more apparent; it is only a question whether the influence is beneficent or not. I am one of the first to maintain that a composer of talent can with ease override schools, tendencies and schemes, in order to affirm his own individuality; but I also believe that a group of clever musicians, furnished with the necessary elements, could produce works of variety and interest. Among the youngest of the Italian musicians there is no lack of talent, but we cannot deny that there is an increasing number of composers who mistake childish simplicity for clarity and emphasis for melody.

This is an interesting phenomenon, as it shows how far the process of nationalizing music, so evident in Europe today, can go, even to the extent of nationalizing defects. What are this childishness and this emphasis if not the defects of Italian music, very like those that characterised the decadence of our opera? That is why the weakest composers, for lack of anything better, express themselves in copy-book fashion in terms of Strauss and Debussy, transferring to their orchestral scores those accents which would sound better through the soft voice of a tenor.

Pupils Who Misunderstand

What I have said is the result of musical examinations I attend from time to time. It seems to me that the pupils, especially the more dutiful ones, misunderstand the teaching of their masters. Pizzetti, for instance, is a musician who rejects all forms of rhetoric and emphasis; his phrasing is on a large scale and simple, his harmony is luminous in its serenity and remoteness from all dissonant systems. Yet some of the pupils of Pizzetti, who have mastered his bigness of phrasing, have translated this into a species of amorphous recitative, emphatic and declamatory; they have adopted his harmony to evoke a colorless background without any character, which in its negative value is like those tenacious ultra-chromatic exercises of the descendants of the Viennese school.

One may say the same with even greater reason of the pupils of Respighi and of other composers—with the exception of Casella and Malipiero, whose influence has been exercised over a maturer generation, one which has shown a capacity to use its own effective and characteristic speech. And we cannot deny there are many young composers who are severely conscientious and who adhere closely to the rhythmic, harmonic and melodic conquests won by the masters; in fact, from this whole group there should be brilliant results.

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Music and the Schools

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Portland, Maine

MUSICAL success, for a young person attending a public school, results from encouragement given by teachers as much as from anything else, so the case of Frances Woodbury, violinist, leads me to believe. For Miss Woodbury, when a pupil in the Deering High School, was allowed every opportunity to pursue the study of her instrument, thanks to the liberal views of the principal, William E. Wing; although she received no formal acknowledgment of her labors and no favored rating.

Not Miss Woodbury alone, but a number of Mr. Wing's girls and boys have made their mark in music, while making a mark also in their regular studies. Their names I shall not catalogue, letting one individual among them stand as illustration. The notion I am led to entertain, after considering the whole matter, is that a little common sense on the part of the head of a school does the artistic cause as much good as a great deal of official planning, arranging and organizing. In other words, if musically inclined pupils have a fair opportunity as school citizens, they will require no special academic concession or consideration. Lend a willing ear to their fiddling or their piping, and you need never apprehend that their mathematics or their languages will suffer. Suppose someone in the enrollment this year plays the violin, someone next year the cello and someone the year after that the oboe in a serious, first-rate way; just take reasonable notice of their talent or aptitude—call it what you like—and you probably won't have occasion to dread any lack of zeal on their part for algebra or French.

Once I expressed the opinion to Mr. Wing that a pupil's study of music ought to count somehow in the school record, even if the work were done outside, granted the showing was beyond dispute good.

"Never in my school," he replied. "They get credit there only for what they do in the institution itself and under the guidance of its teachers."

Method and Outcome

At the time, his outlook upon the situation appeared to me not only conservative, but narrow. Is not the educational advance guard, thought I, urging recognition of uncommon gifts and demanding expansion of students' opportunities beyond the old bounds? And here is a man in charge of one of the foremost high schools of New England restricting the fancies of youth to the four walls of a building, or at most to an inclosure of a few acres. Very good, too, the comfortable classrooms and the pleasant play spaces to which he invites. They would have been a veritable Elysium, if not something quite beyond imagining, formerly; but in these days, partitions and fences don't answer.

Upon later consideration, however, I agreed with him perfectly. For what signifies, after all, is not the method, but the outcome. In fine, I heard Miss Woodbury play. If a young woman can go through school and be the pride of the principal as a musician—and she, as I have said, is by no means a solitary example of Mr. Wing's encouragement—who would refuse to accept the pedagogical policy under which the thing happens?

Having remarked upon Miss Woodbury and her relation to the Deering High School, I am compelled to make a comment or two about her connection, or perhaps want of connection, with the larger musical world. To say that she is an admirable, though not a completely schooled performer, and an interesting, if not an extraordinary interpreter, should, by way of conventional criticism, suffice. Possibly that is even further than I should go, inasmuch as I listened to her privately. But I wish to indicate that she is worth discussing as an executant, and I submit that as an artist in a city somewhat remote from a conservatory and from the routine of advanced music teaching, she stands an important American type. well compensated music masters we have at present in the United States, some bred on this soil and others trained to walk in the furrows of lands afar, we should be able, it strikes me, to see that every one of our Frances Woodburys has the best of technical advice to start her career upon. What these music masters exist for, unless it be to bring our capacities for expression to the highest effectiveness, I should like to know. What, indeed, our conservatories are built and endowed for, unless it be to fetch our talent, regardless of where found, to the finest point of cultivation, I should like to be told.

Local Influence

Not that I am calling attention to a "discovery." Scarcely does Miss Woodbury seem to me the sort to travel the concert circuit, helping augment the fortunes of managers and gaining personal acclaim. Yet she is likely to be of much influence in her own town, as many an artist of her temperament and inclinations everywhere about the country must be. Why, then, should she be left to guess out the solution of problems by herself? To show how musicians placed as she is, can believe they are going the main road, when really they are strolling by-path, Miss Woodbury has undertaken study of the works of Fritz Kreisler, apparently accounting them the ultimate thing in violin composition. His so-entitled "Manuscripts" are, truly enough, delightful pieces; still, they can only by the most misguided reasoning be classed as great music simply because Mr. Kreisler himself ranks among the greatest violinists Granted and acknowledged that those reproductions of the antique are wonderful in the clutch of chin and shoulder, who will champion them as anything but the equivalent of minor poems?

Oh, yes, Miss Woodbury has, I understand, certain of the standard concertos snugly committed to memory—Mendelssohn, Lalo, Bruch. She will present herself on the platform some day, I hope, as soloist in one of them with orchestra. The particular composer whom she has neglected, I doubt, is Bach. Too bad! She is out of the mode. Applause for her, nevertheless. She plays what she likes, and she likes what she plays.

Weimar Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

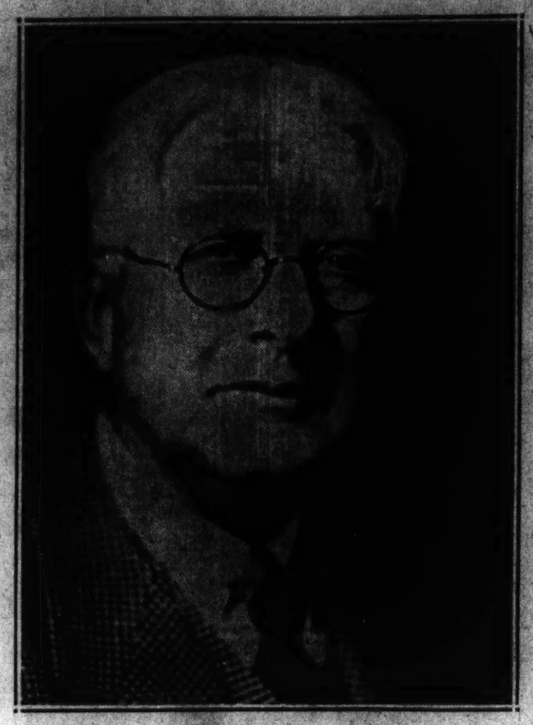
WEIMAR, Ger.—The Festival of the German Schiller Association (Schillerbund) recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in the National Theater of Weimar. In honor of the occasion this year's festival was devoted to the works of Schiller, the plays chosen being "Wilhelm Tell" and the Wallenstein Triology: "Wallenstein's Camp," "The Piccolomini" and "Wallenstein's Death." Tell was played by Hans Illiger, and Ludwig Wuellner took the part of Wallenstein. The stage management was in the hands of Franz Ulbrich and Helmuth Ebbs. Senior classes of some 30 schools from many parts of Germany attended the festival.

Warsaw Theaters Reopen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland — Theatrical difficulties in Poland have been solved. Provincial actors' associations will give performances in Warsaw at their own risk. The municipality has leased its theaters to the editor of Swiet (The World), who will undertake their financial management; whilst the artistic direction will be in the hands of Ludwik Solski, Polish actor-manager. The operatic artists are also arranging to rent the opera house from the municipality, under a guarantee for the three first performances. Further, Director Szyeman has arrived at an understanding with the Association of Artists of the Polish and Little Theatres.

Now with all the excellent and



DANIEL GREGORY MASON

MacDowell Professor of Music at Columbia University and Distinguished American Composer and Critic, Whose New Collection of Essays on Musical Subjects, "Tune In, America," Will Be Published by Alfred A. Knopf on Oct. 23.

The Romantic Age

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

IN THESE times as we sigh regretfully for the good old days of Stravinsky and Schönberg, the days when music was music and the new had not degenerated into the neo-this, that, or the other, one is grateful to any composer who is content just to express himself and his period. Incidentally, it is curious to think that Stravinsky, the most original of his contemporaries, was chiefly responsible for the present neoteric fashion which produces such strange vagaries of style. Only recently we heard one of our brightest young composers attempting to combine the simplicities of the period of Sullivan's "Lost Chord"—to mislay a chord in those diatonic days provoked deep emotion—with the idiom of the present time when dozens of chords might temporarily vanish without anyone bothering or being a penny the worse.

In their meager material and jumble of styles, neo-nineteenth century composers sometimes remind one of the taciturn character of James Stephens who, as his wedding day approached, grew fearful of the prolonged conversation which would stretch from the day of marriage down the intermihable vistas. . . . "The world," he tried to reassure himself, "was so full of things: clouds and winds and sewing machines, kings and brigands, hats and heads, flower pots, jam, hotels—surely one could find a little to chat about at any moment if one were not too ambitiously particular." He had never heard the schoolboy's definition of a monologue as a conversation between two people, such as husband and wife.

A Delius Program

Because they were "ambitiously particular" one usually prefers the genuine romantics to the neo-romantics. The Promenade Concerts, now running at Queen's Hall, provide abundant opportunities for this kind of comparison, constituting as they do a history of music in the language of music itself. The other evening we were given a program of Delius—a romantic if ever there was one. It included his latest important work for orchestra, "A Song of Summer," with "A Dance Rhapsody" (No. 1), Songs with Orchestra, scored by Sir Thomas Beecham, the Violin and Pianoforte Concertos, An English Rhapsody, "Brigg Fair," and an intermezzo from his opera, "A Village Romeo and Juliet."

The adjective "romantic" is an elusive, chameleonic word. Like all generalizations the more it covers the less it means. But with Delius "romanticism" is narrowed to a meaning both definite and precise. Music, to him, is the "lyric cry," the "vital ecstasy" of the artist. It is the passionate search for that beauty hidden by habit and the veil of narrow, matter-of-fact, workaday experience—the difference between the vision of a ploughman and that of a poet. Although nowadays, of course, we have grown accustomed to poets and composers who try to write like ploughmen. But times—and music—have changed since Delius and Gauguin the painter foregathered at the crémerie of the Mère Charlotte, in the Rue de la Grande Chaumière (Montparnasse). Musical ecstasy and the serenity from which it arises are now as out of date as Dadaism, drowned in the noise and clatter of Honegger's "Pacific No. 231" and Mossolov's "Factory." There is no time for Wordsworthian "emotion recollected in tranquillity." And here perhaps is the misfortune of the neo-romanticist. He lives in a period when music, the most protean of all the arts, is restless, hurried and unreflective. Composers outrun themselves, as it were, without knowing where they want to run to. The neo-romantic forgets that the modern idiom was forged to express not the old but the new.

"A Song of Summer"

"A Song of Summer," like all the music of Delius, has little to say to those who seek for mere musical excitement. It captures and reproduces for us in musical terms the quietness, ever-changing color and glow of that English countryside where we listened to his First Cuckoo in Spring—the English pendant to Debussy's "L'Après-midi d'un Faune." But amid the familiar beauties there are many portents of a new Delius, the promise of fresh and perhaps even deeper musical vision to come. The work is short, and one hopes that the difficulty of now having to dictate all his work—an arduous task—will not prevent the composer from sharing with us his further impulse and inspiration. Delius, like Strauss, is a living link with a musical world that has passed yet will always remain. In the words of his biographer, Philip Heseltine: As Beethoven is the morning and Wagner the high noon, so Delius is the sunset of that great period of music which is called Romantic.

The old masters of painting generally built up their pictures on the plan or form of a triangle, and it is remarkable how often Delius uses this scheme in a dynamic sense: a quiet beginning rising to a climax which inclines to a quiet close. "A Song of Summer" follows the same pattern. Another idiosyncrasy, particularly noticeable in the Violin Concerto, is the "curl" or arabesque with which he enlivens his melodic line. Many writers have accused him of lacking rhythm, but the rhythm of impressionism is always, if one may put it so, pictorial rather than musical. His harmony and orchestral color, to borrow a phrase of Milton's, "breathe such divine enchanting ravishment" that they will always defy the musical analyst who, like the botanist, can only call things names. "A softness like the atmosphere of dreams" surrounds the work of Delius, in which content and form become indivisible, leaving a wonderful impression of unity.

The performance of "A Song of Summer" fell a little short of the ideal, perhaps because Sir Henry Wood cultivates the sharp outline and detail which are opposed to the methods of impressionism. On the other hand the line of Miss Orrea Pernel, who played the solo part of the Violin Concerto, was not definite enough. Miss Dora Labbette caught successfully the romantic atmosphere of the songs—admirably orchestrated by Sir Thomas Beecham — and Miss Katherine Goodson provided a good performance of the Pianoforte Concerto.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

EUGENE O'NEILL'S trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," is to be performed in a single evening's span, like the same author's "Strange Interlude," with the curtain rising at 5 p. m. on "Homecoming." After an hour's intermission the curtain will rise again at 8 p. m. on a double bill consisting of the other plays, "The Hunted" and "The Haunted." The first full rehearsal of the trilogy revealed that the qualities of suspense and unity would be preserved better if the trilogy were performed on a single day. The original plan called for presentation of each play on a separate day, requiring three tickets. The changed arrangement calls for one ticket to be surrendered at 5 p. m. and another after dinner.

Fair Warning

Harry B. Smith in "First Nights and First Editions" tells of an impresario who could compose music after a fashion but couldn't read a score. It was his conceit to conduct his offerings on opening nights. On one such occasion he was slightly flustered and attempted to take out his bad temper on his concertmaster. The latter came back with, "If you don't stop that we'll follow your beat!"

"Wallingford"

The equivalent two decades ago of the gangster of today in the films was the slick and humorous swindler, "Wallingford," who decided that a life of crime was not worth while after he had accumulated a fortune and the final curtain was about to fall. Then, as now, the formula of a last-minute reform tag was supposed to excuse all the preceding lawbreaking. William Haines now appears in what are called "The New Adventures of Wallingford," and is well suited in his flip style to an insolent character. The same old twisted point of view prevails—that simple, honest folk are chumps, and that rascals are the clever ones. Ernest Torrence, Jimmy Durante, Leila Hyams, Robert McWade, Hale Hamilton, Clara Blandick and Guy Kibbee make up a strong cast.

From the Yellowstone

Kipling wrote in his "American Notes" many years ago of his experiences in the Yellowstone Park, where he met a practical gentleman from Vermont who could only shake his head whenever a geyser performed and mutter, "Dreffful waste of steam power!" Now comes the story of another park visitor who gazed awhile at the Yellowstone Falls and asked the guide: "Are they artificial?"

Boucicault Again

Irving Berlin wrote an ensemble number for "Stop, Look and Listen," years ago, in which he "ragged" parts of the score of "Il Trovatore." At the climax of this scene an actor made up as Verdi came out on a balcony and commanded that the affair be stopped. There were times at the revival of "The Streets of New York" at the Forty-eighth Street Theater when we would not have been astonished to see a spokesman for Boucicault arise and protest that this caricature of his play was not at all correct. For Boucicault as a stage director was one of the innovators of naturalism, and helped purge the romantic and melodramatic stage of just such artificialities as are now presented in his name.

E. C. S.

The Constant Librettist

First Nights and First Editions, by Harry B. Smith. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50.

WITH upward of 300 titles ascribed to his authorship—plays and librettos, original or adapted—Harry B. Smith in productivity is in a class with Owen Davis, Dion Boucicault and Scribe. Mr. Smith has devised the plots and written the words and lyrics of musical comedies and operettas for a half century past. So his book is something like a history of the lighter side of musical entertainment in the United States. Mr. Smith calls "The Begum," written by him with music by Reginald De Koven, and produced in 1887 in Philadelphia, the first successful American operetta. The author acknowledges Gilbert and Sullivan as the source of his inspiration. At that time the "Pinafore" rage was at its peak in America, with dozens of professional companies and uncounted amateur groups presenting the English operetta without paying royalties.

As a newspaper man and song writer, press agent and amateur actor, Mr. Smith had a prolonged and miscellaneous apprenticeship for his stage work at the Chicago Opera House, where he wrote the books for four extravaganzas, all based remotely on the traditional Christmas pantomimes of England. These pieces achieved runs of several hundred performances each, with "The Crystal Slipper" reaching 800, owing, Mr. Smith remarks, largely to the brilliancy of the spectacular features of the productions.

Throughout his book Mr. Smith manifests a native modesty characteristic of the born librettist, who must ever work in the shadow of the composer. Mr. Smith collaborated for many years with De Koven after their "Robin Hood" started a career that is not yet ended, and worked with Victor Herbert on 17 operettas. Seldom does he show any serious feeling about his own share in the faultfinding that was heaped on these productions by the reviewers. De Koven's music was often termed reminiscent, and the composer never quite became hardened to the charge. One day when an orchestra leader murmured something to the effect that a passage sounded like Beethoven, De Koven snapped back, "Well, isn't Beethoven good enough for you?"

"Robin Hood" received such a drubbing from the critics in New York that when "The Serenade" was offered there Mr. Smith, to make sure that he would not be accused of borrowing the theme song idea from Genée's "Nanon," stated that the plot of "The Serenade" was derived "from an interlude by Goldoni." The relentless Krehbiel remarked in the Tribune after the opening that Mr. Smith was probably indebted to a French version of Goldoni's work "as he did not think I could read Italian." The last laugh was Mr. Smith's, as there is no such interlude.

Mr. Smith relates the circumstances under which he came to write the librettos for "The Billionaire," "The Casino Girl," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Dolly Dollars," "Don Quixote," "The Fencing Master," "The Fortune Teller," "Foxy Quiller," "Gypsy Love," "The Highwayman," "The Idol's Eye," "Half a King," "The Little Duchess," "The Love Song," "The Madcap Princess," "The Office Boy," "Rob Roy," "The Spring Maid," "The Tar and the Tartar" and "The Wizard of the Nile," among many others. His anecdotes provide something like a pageant of singers and comedians, for he does not confine himself to his own works in his comments: Emma Abbott, Henry Clay Barnabee, Digby Bell, Sam Bernard, Charles Bigelow, Marie Cahill, Joseph Cawthorn, Eugene Cowles, Jefferson De Angelis, Henry E. Dixey, Willie Edouin, George Frothingham, Lulu Glaser, Anna Held, Joseph Herbert, De Wolf Hopper, Ida Mulle, Alice Neilsen, Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, James T. Powers, Frank Daniels and Irene Bentley (Mrs. Harry B. Smith).

Threaded through the book are Mr. Smith's parallel reminiscences as a collector of first editions, and these references are duly worked into the index along with mention of players, managers and authors. The volume constitutes a lively and good-humored chronicle that will prove informing to those who have never seen most of the notables to whom Mr. Smith refers. To the older theatergoers this book revives and sidelights many pleasant memories.

The Berlin Season Opens

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

FROM all that has been heard of the economic situation in Germany, no one will be surprised to learn that conditions have become increasingly difficult for artists and composers. Germany now seems to be in danger of forfeiting many of her artistic and educational organizations. Several theaters have been closed, for difficulties did not come to an end with the Staatsoper am Platz der Republik, the so-called Kroll-oper. This opera house, as we know, ceased to exist at the end of last season. For the coming musical season Berlin will have two opera houses: the Staatsoper unter den Linden, under the management of Heinz Tietjen, and the Städtischen Oper, with Carl Ebert as managing director.

In the meantime the activities of these two institutions are the only sign of the new season. Apart from the radio, which daily gives us an abundance of music, there have been no concerts in Berlin so far, and even the near future promises very few. Important concert series will take place in the coming season under Furtwängler, Bruno Walter, Kleiber, Klemperer and Unger, though even these will be reduced in number. There will be considerably fewer recitals. However, one must not give up hope that the musical life of Germany will pull through the present difficulties.

Von Schillings's "Pfeifertag"

The first revival given by the Staatsoper was the light opera "Der Pfeifertag," written 30 years ago by Max von Schillings. It was first performed in 1899, but was in the repertory only for a comparatively short time. Whilst von Schillings won a further success with his "Mona Lisa," the "Pfeifertag" was given a respectable lease of life within the unread pages of musical history. Perhaps that is why von Schillings was particularly interested in the work and why he revised it, though without success, in 1924. He has now presented it in another setting in which it appears at its first performance in the Staatsoper.

It is a common experience that the revision of a work for the stage is seldom a success. Whether the defects are in the text or in the music, the difficulties are rarely eliminated—certainly not by the author himself, who is too closely connected with the work. The success of "Pfeifertag" was handicapped by Graf Sporck's libretto, which is impossible in both conception and text. It is perhaps one of the clumsiest librettos in existence. Everything comes to a dead stop in words; things which are not seen, but ought to be, are described at length, while matters of no importance are represented in detail. This unskilful handling of the material makes it unsuitable for the theater. The fight between the Alsatian "Piperguilds" and their patron, the Grat von Rappoltstein, for relief from custom house duties, could have been as legitimate a motive for a plot as the struggle between Herzland and her father the Graf, who had forbidden her marriage to young Pfeifer Velten. Unfortunately the author of the libretto could make nothing of the subject and his book is a collection of high-sounding phrases without any sense of, or consideration for, the demands of a living theater.

Wagner's Influence

In his revision von Schillings was not able to do much with the weakest parts of the work. Though the third act has been considerably altered, in essence the whole thing remains very much as it was, as the defective groundwork of the libretto could scarcely be revised. The composer himself must know that this fact has largely prejudiced the success of the opera. Also his music is scarcely rich enough in invention to carry the whole. It is easy to see that the score is reminiscent of Wagner's works, especially of the "Meistersinger." Every bar of the composition shows whose follower the composer is. In the case of so cultured a musician as Max von Schillings it is unnecessary to underline the fact that technically his work is on a high level. Harmonically there is a great deal that is fine and even exceptional, and the polyphonic development of the score is no less admirable; in fact, the artistry of the work had already stamped the composer, who at that time was only 30 years of age, as a consummate master of his calling. It is only questionable whether a light opera, such as "Pfeifertag" professes to be, can stand the massive apparatus of a full orchestra. The melodic expression is often dry and the first part of the work lacks ingenuity and logic of construction. Only in the brilliantly written second act Finale does the music become freer, warmer, more vital, and in the well-known overture to the third act von Schillings attains the height of his achievement in constructive force. This part, excellently put together and finely developed, made a great effect.

The overture to the third act was also the highest point of the clever performance of Erich Kleiber, who conducted the piece with obvious pleasure. The score could not have gained more in color and delicacy of tone, in elegance and vitality of rhythm, or in warmth and expressiveness of melody. Franz Ludwig Horth produced the opera in a light grotesque style; the stage was full of life and the numerous groups were cleverly handled. The décor by Bernhard Pankok was only partly successful, but showed a good deal of charm in color. The leading artists worked well together. Marcel Wittrisch, Käte Heidersbach, Willy Domgraf-Fassbender and Margherita Perras were excellent in the chief rôles and the chorus sang exceptionally well.

At the end, von Schillings, Kleiber, Hörth and the soloists were heartily applauded.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company will sail from England Oct. 23 for Canada and will begin a Canadian engagement Nov. 2 at His Majesty's Theater, Montreal. At the completion of the Canadian engagement the company will begin, on Dec. 28, their American tour of 12 weeks. Cities to be visited are New York, Boston, Providence, Springfield, Rochester, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit.

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Garden Theaters In The Old World

Noteworthy Examples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

THE open-air theater dates back so far that it may be said that its origins are lost in antiquity. The Greeks and Romans left magnificent examples in almost all the regions where they penetrated, and some of these, such as those of Orange, of Syracuse, of Verona and of Fiesole, are still used periodically for performances of Greek drama or, in the case of Fiesole, also of pastoral plays. These great open-air theaters cannot, however, be ranked with garden theaters, many fine examples of which are to be found in various parts of Europe, as that of the Schloss Mirabell in Salzburg.

One of the finest examples of a garden theater on a princely scale is that in the Boboli Gardens adjoining the Royal Palace in Florence These gardens were commenced in May, 1550, for the Grand Duke Cosimo I by Il Tribolo, and one of the most conspicuous features of them is the great amphitheater for pageants and tournaments. Two prints of Stefano della Bella, showing the splendid performance of "Il Mondo Festeggiante," performed in this amphitheater in 1661, witness to the magnificence of the grand-ducal spectacles.

This performance, a "balletto a cavallo," was given in honor of the marriage of the Princess Marguerite d'Orleans with the son of Ferdinando II, afterward the Grand Duke Cosimo III.

For this spectacle Ferdinando Tacca erected a second "scalinata," or series of tiers of seats, of wood, in addition to that of stone, so that the amphitheater was rendered capable of accommodating twice the ordinary number of spectators, about 20,000 being present, according to the record left by Settimanni in his diary. Tacca was also the inventor of the "machines" by which marvelous scenic effects were produced, and he had surrounded the outer tier of seats with high pyramids, to which thousands of lamps were attached, thus, according to eye-witnesses, turning night into day. Large numbers of cavaliers on horseback took part in the performance, together with many allegorical personages, splendid cars, the chariots of the Sun and Moon, a choir of 100 voices, and a large number of musical instruments.

Modest and Beautiful

But if this Medicean Open-Air Theater stands out for its size and stateliness, there are, scattered over Italy, many garden theaters of far more modest dimensions but of great beauty; and a diligent search would doubtless succeed in bringing to light details and records of many more. Most of these are in topiary-work, usually of clipped cypress, with turf-covered stages, and Mrs. LeBlond, in her book, on "The Old Gardens of Italy," records the one at Villa Castelnuovo, Palermo, as the largest she has seen, the stage being in masonry with "a stucco background in imitation of a landscape with a cascade, castle, etc., and wings of cypress. Another, at Villa Floridiana, Vomero, Naples, built at the beginning of the nineteenth century for the Duchess Floridiana by Ferdinand IV, is described as "an enchanting little theater with quaint busts at the entrance."

Villa Castellazzo dei Arconati, between Milan and Varese, designed by a Frenchman, Jean Gianda, has a theater of clipped beech, and the Villa Gori, near Siena, built and laid cut in the seventeenth century for the Gori family, has a lovely garden theater, of which Mrs. LeBlond writes that the parterre "is laid out in a borderie of turf and gravel, and is surrounded on three sides by clipped ilex. The stage is raised some three feet and the wings are formed of clipped cypress, with one tall, perfect cypress rising in the very center."

Another charming garden theater is situated about a mile from Siena, at the Villa Sergardi, being of somewhat elongated shape, with high clipped wings.

Several in a Neighborhood

Lucca, long famous for its gardens, has several garden theaters in its neighborhood, one being at the celebrated Villa Garzoni at Collodi, near Pescia, referred to in Francesco Sbaria's Poem on "The Pomps of Lucca" written in 1652.

But one of the most beautiful of all the garden theaters is that to be found at the Villa of Marlia, a few miles from Lucca. An Italian writer describes the "delicious garden theater" of Marlia as "a spectacle of 'settecento' riches and gallantry," recording that the princes themselves interpreted French comedies here. The little theater, when visited by the writer one hot August day a few years back, afforded the sight of some hoped-for loveliness which proves even greater than we had ventured to expect. Almost circular in form, it is undoubtedly one of the best examples of its kind, complete in every detail, even to the green-clipped shields for the footlights, and the prompter's box.

The circular wall of topiary work surrounding the auditorium has openings cut like the openings of theater boxes, and access to these is obtained through a passage at the back by a circular topiary arcade. Tiers of topiary-lined, turf-covered seats curve around the auditorium, and the front wall of the stage, the wings, and every other detail are in clipped cypress, while on the turf-carpeted stage old statues of the Italian Commedia, Arlecchino, Pantalone and Colombina silently play their parts in lieu of living actors, the blue sky above them, the golden sun pouring down.

© Ed. Alinari, Florence

Types of Ancient Garden Theaters From Which Many Modern Ones Have Taken Their Patterns. Left—Amphitheater in the Boboli Gardens, Adjoining the Royal Palace in Florence. Right—One Side of the Boboli Theater Showing Details. Lower—Garden Theater at the Villa of Marlia Near Lucca, Looking Toward the Stage.

Have You a Garden Hobby?

What is your favorite garden pursuit? May we hear about it? The Editor of this page welcomes letters that share in a few words some special joy experienced in gardening.

San Jose, California.

Dear Friends of the Garden:

I have a hobby that I think the Garden Page readers will like to hear about and some may wish to try. I am very fond of all the phases of gardening, from the wielding of the trowel to the construction of an outdoor living room, but throughout any gardener's general activity there usually runs a thread of special interest, and it is of this special interest that I want to tell you.

Since early childhood I have loved to grow things from seed. In early years this desire was expressed in collecting wild flower seeds and planting them in the home grounds, sometimes forgetting them and sometimes starting a lovely colony of verbenas, or violets, or lilies. Of later years this interest in growing things from seed has developed into what I think is the most fascinating hobby that the garden holds for the enthusiast, that of hybridizing.

Almost any seed-bearing plant offers opportunity. I have chosen, particularly, gladiolus because I have grown them for many years and have made quite a study of their history, species, varieties, culture, etc.

Here in California this is an all-year-round pleasure, planting of bulbs from January to June, then watching for the "swords" to appear through the ground, and the thrill of seeing buds appear and blossoms open that may be larger, finer, and more beautiful in color than anything that has before been produced. Then comes the selecting of the parent flowers for careful and scientific hybridizing, the daily watching the progress of the seed pod, collecting and labeling the seeds when they are ripe, and then the planting of them very soon after they are gathered.

The little grasslike seedlings will be six or eight inches high before the cool days overtake them and then when they are matured the tiny bulbs are sifted from the flats and carefully planted out in the garden with fresh labels that will last through the summer.

The time has come again to watch for the little green "swords" to appear—and the long season here may bring some of those tiny bulbs into bloom. (Mrs.) I. M. P.

Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Friends:

Jack - and - the - Bean - Stalk is partly responsible for my garden hobby, also a liking for delicate colors and a necessity for economizing space in my small back-yard garden plot. Sweet peas in this section of the country just grow and grow, so that I have sometimes wondered that if a magic trellis were provided, also fertilizer and water in generous quantities, they might not rival Jack's bean stalk in reaching the sky.

We have two rows of these aspiring rainbow-tinted flowers climbing on wire netting; one is about 15 feet long and 7 feet high, and the other 10 feet long and 7½ feet high. The longer row serves as a screen on one side of the garden when we eat out of doors; the other is near the house, where its beauty and fragrance is enjoyed from a bedroom window.

We started an experiment this last year, planting half of a row in the fall and the other half in early spring. The vines from the seeds planted in the fall grew a few inches and were green all winter but the blooms were only a few days earlier than the ones from the seed planted late in March, also the vines were not as sturdy. This may not have been a fair test, as the seed sown earlier was not as good as that we planted later.

Sweet peas are flowers that always remind me of the fairies that were so enchanting to me in childhood. The delicate pastel shades of the little bonneted faces and their perfume give me a fresh thrill of joy each time I go out to look at them. They require so little care from a busy person, just watering them once a day and occasionally digging a little fertilizer into their trench. Picking them is pure pleasure, bunches for the house and a lovely gift bunch for a neighbor or a friend.

Mrs. K. W. K.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Garden Friends:

I have learned something about flower gardens that I should like to share.

Three years ago my husband and I bought five acres just outside the city. We reserved 200 by 150 feet for our house and grounds. Quite enthusiastically I bought all manner of seeds for my annual flower garden and planted them as directed on the package about the first of May.

After I had the beds all planted I chanced to call on a friend who took me into her back yard, where she had a lovely flower garden.

To my surprise she had many flowers in bloom and others growing nicely, while mine were only just planted.

I found that they had come up from seeds dropped by plants the summer before.

I got to work and made a list of flowers that come up from seeds left out all winter and last fall I planted them. It was such fun making my flower beds in the fall—any time before the ground freezes will do. Then in the spring I had only to add the seeds of the more tender annuals in the places I had reserved for them. To my delight the larkspur and gaillardia started growing right away and they grew all winter right in the snow and ice and by spring were big sturdy plants and in bloom before lots of plants were out of the ground. The others came up early. I was delighted with the success of the garden and this fall I am preparing it with more interest, for I know it works.

Here is a list of some of the flowers that can be planted in the fall: Larkspur, calliopsis, poppies, sweet alyssum, nigella, corn flowers, pansies, petunias and gaillardia.

(Mrs.) G. E. M.

'Overnight' Planting

The seeds of many annuals and perennials are sufficiently hardy to be successfully planted in the autumn in the latitude of Boston, thus starting into growth much earlier in the spring than spring-planted seed. The ground should be carefully prepared—the soil made fine and free from weeds. Well-rotted manure or a good commercial fertilizer may be added, but not too much of either. Plant the seeds according to their size. Do not bury them. The general rule of planting to a depth four times the size of the seed is a fairly safe one to follow. They may be sowed in rows or scattered. The seedlings will need thinning out in the spring.

Seeds of the following plants may be safely planted at this time of year: sweet alyssum, candytuft, mignonette, nemophila, cornflower, California poppy, sweet William, godetia, scabiosa, venus's looking-glass, calliopsis, calendula, clarkia and shirley and Iceland poppies.

Sweet peas should be planted in the fall. Plants from seeds thus sown are stronger and more hardy than those produced by spring-sown seeds, to say nothing of earlier blossoms. Plant in a trench, firming the seeds down carefully. Leave a space between the surface of the ground and the seeds, so that soil may be added in the spring as the plants grow. This makes for the deep root growth which sweet peas demand if they are to be a success. While other fall-sown seeds require little fertilizer, the sweet pea needs a liberal food supply. Use plenty of well-rotted barnyard or poultry manure, covering with a layer of soil before planting the seed. The seeds of course must not come in contact with the fertilizer. The roots will strike down and find it in the spring. As to choice of seed, the new Spencer varieties in separate colors should give the height of satisfaction. Many of these bear as many as five perfect blossoms to a stem—always three or four. The size, too, is double that of the old grandiflora types and most of the Spencers are delightfully frilled.

A word of caution anent fall seed-sowing in general. Do not plant too early, as the ofttimes protracted periods of warm weather, together with the fall rains, may cause the seed to germinate before the ground freezes.

E. M. E.

Arctotis, with its gray foliage and silvery, blue-tinted daisies, is charming with brilliant scarlet flowers, such as scarlet sage, lychnis, and zinnia.

Hardy Vines May Be Planted Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH year more gardeners are coming to realize the advantages of autumn planting, and almost everything that is hardy can be safely planted at this time of year. Vines, shrubs and trees are now dormant and can be moved over long distances if necessary; they become firmly established in their new quarters before the ground freezes and are all in readiness to answer the first summons of spring, whereas spring-planted stock must have time to establish itself before it bends its energies to the task of putting forth leaves and blossoms. One can readily estimate therefore the amount of precious time saved by planting in the autumn. Another argument—and a strong one—is that the gardener has more time at this season of the year. Warm, sunny days, ideal for outdoor work, often extend far into the fall; while we all know only too well that even though the days of spring may be longer, they are never long enough to permit accomplishment of the bewildering number of tasks that present themselves at that time—tasks which must be completed if a whole garden year is not to be lost.

In the matter of hardy vines, fall setting is of the utmost importance, for it means many more inches of growth during the following summer; and what gardener has not experienced the desire to push his vines so that they may reach a certain destination during the first season's upward climb. Some varieties, of course, grow more rapidly than others, but all will make a much better showing for having a fall get-away.

Here Are a Few Varieties

Desirable hardy vines are many and varied and what diversity of purpose they serve! Do you want a fairly quick-growing vine to cover an arbor or trellis? There is nothing which gives better satisfaction than Honeysuckle Halleana. It is hardy everywhere, almost evergreen, and bears all summer long fragrant, pure white flowers which gradually turn to yellow. Could one ask more of a vine?

Polygonum Auberti or silver lace vine is another useful climber. The growth is rapid enough to suit the most impatient gardener—sometimes as much as 25 feet in one season—and all through the summer and fall its huge, formy sprays of white flowers are a delight to all who pass that way.

If dense shade is wanted quickly, by all means plant the Dutchman's Pipe Vine, Aristolochia Sipho—so named for the shape of its blossoms which are insignificant and of little value; but its leaves are beautiful—large, light green and retaining their color from early in the spring to late autumn. It is perfectly hardy everywhere even without protection.

For a berry-bearing vine the Bitter Sweet—Celastrus Scandens—has no peer as a rapid and persistent grower. It takes a little time to get started, however, and therefore should always be planted in the fall. But once started, how it does climb! Its small, rather inconspicuous flowers are borne in clusters in June. Its chief glory, of course, is its long sprays of bright orange fruit which clings to the vine practically all winter—if not devoured by the birds in the meantime. Also it is effective for winter house decoration, retaining its vivid coloring as long as one wishes to keep it.

Nor should the homely hop be ignored as a desirable climber. It is graceful in growth, as well as rapid, and bears a profusion of decorative seed pods. Try this vine against the silver sheen of an old, weather-beaten building.

Keep Moist

Of course there are very many more desirable climbing plants. That their name is legion a perusal of any nurseryman's catalogue will show. I have mentioned the forgoing because it seems to me they are not as generally grown as they deserve to be. Once tried, however, they are bound to become favorites.

To return for a bit to the subject of fall planting. All plant material set at this time of year must be kept moist until the ground freezes. This is imperative. Root growth is impossible in dry soil. To freeze dry is well-nigh disastrous. Another important point to be borne in mind in connection with fall planting is that of mulching. After the ground is thoroughly frozen—not before—a mulch of straw, hay, cornstalks or leaves should be applied. If this is not done, alternate freezing and thawing tends to lift the plants from the soil. If you use leaves, avoid those of soft-wooded trees as they mat too easily. Oak leaves are best. Evergreen boughs laid over the mulch will help to keep it in place.

As to fertilizer—well-rotted barnyard manure, if procurable, may be mixed with the soil beneath the roots. Be very sure it does not come in contact with the latter. Or a mixture of coarse and fine bone meal may be worked in the surface soil around the plants—not too close, however. Bone meal is an ideal fall fertilizer because of its slow action. By spring its elements are released and available as food, starting the plants forward into rapid growth.

Is it necessary to add anything in regard to a fundamental point which holds true at any time in connection with planting—namely, having a hole large enough so that the roots will not be crowded and firmly tamping the earth around the plant when it is set?

ETHEL M. EATON.

For the Bookshelf

For Suburbanites

"Adventures in a Suburban Garden," by Louise Beebe Wilder (Macmillan Company, N. Y., $3.50), will interest a large group of readers. The author describes her own garden "in a thriving suburb a scant half hour by rail from the Grand Central Station in New York City."

Spring Planting for Autumn Beauty, Tulip Notes for Spring Harmonies, Plant a Garden for March are some of the chapter topics.

The second part of the book is devoted to rock and wild garden planting and care. Illustrations and charts make of this book by a popular writer on garden subjects a guide and incentive to those who wish to have a "self-made, self-conducted garden."

Gerard's Herball

"Leaves from Gerard's Herball," arranged by Marcus Woodward (Houghton Mifflin, Boston, $3), contains "all the most characteristic passages, full of Gerard's 'sly humor and well-flavoured English,'" which was in the original Herball written by John Gerard and published in England in 1597.

The entire book has been rearranged so as to form a garden calendar, the plants being grouped according to their season of flowering.

In the original "Epistle Dedicatorie" which was inscribed "To the Right Honorable His Singular Good Lord & Master, Sir William Cecil," we find the following statement: "Among the manifold creatures of God (right honorable, and my singular good Lord) that have all in all ages diversely entertained many excellent wits, and drawn them to the contemplation of the divine wisdome, none have provoked mens studies more, or satisfied their desires so much as plants have done. . . . But these delights are in the outward senses: the principal delight is in the mind, singularly enriched with the knowledge of these visible things, setting forth to us the invisible wisdome and admirable workmanship of Almighty God."

There are 130 illustrations in the book after the original woodcuts. The quaint phraseology and complete descriptions furnish delightful reading.

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

Why New Types of Furniture?

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
New York

OPENING this week at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and to continue through Nov. 15, is an exhibition of American contemporary design in most of the forms in which it appears in homes as objects of utility. Fabrics, furniture, pottery, glassware, lighting fixtures, silverware, wall papers, floor coverings of linoleum, rugs and carpets—these comprise a listing that needs little added to make it complete in its field.

All this material has been selected from current stocks in the different industries and thus carries a very lively freshness and a certain approval of its commercial merit. These are qualities that have been missed from many displays of design in the modern manner. In some of them the visitor has often been left with the feeling that he had seen an artistic circus at which stunts had been staged that had little in common with his daily interests, at home or outside.

To some people many of the unconventional patterns of fabrics will appeal at once, through their blending of soft tones or the gratifying animation of their designs. They will admire the lighting devices that employ new forms and effect pleasing results. They will be promptly attracted to a radio cabinet of fine wood that serves, too, as a low chair-side stand. Chairs of new types will be greeted as wholly desirable for their evident comfort and for their agreeable lines and coverings.

Other visitors may find themselves a bit bewildered by being surrounded by home equipment that is so different from the accustomed. They may ask why is all this effort made to produce all sorts of things that are very unlike those which have so long given pleasure to the eye and have met all our requirements of use. With several excellent eighteenth century styles available to choose from, styles already accepted generally as expressing the finest taste of several generations, why, they may ask, is so much attention given to devising and promoting fashions so contrasting and sometimes so startling?

A Partial Answer, Only

A complete answer to these questions is not so simple. Perhaps it may be enough to give some of the chief motives that impel the workers in the present-day manner, as explained by them. Certainly these designers as a group are serious minded. They are sincere in believing that some of the furnishings we have inherited from ancestors in the fourth to sixth generations are really out of date, unbecoming to our activities and interests, just as equally antiquated clothes would be, or plumbing, or carriages. All these things have been changed gradually, and everyone welcomes the greater comforts and freedom that have resulted. There is no thought of discarding any of them and going back to eighteenth century types.

Our homes have become more convenient meanwhile, and more compact, planned by specialists alert to present-day desires. They are fitted with no end of devices that utilize space wisely, lessen labor, allow added time for diversions and serious activities.

Our so-called mechanical age has brought all this about. Contemporary designers say this means essentially that today's artisans use methods unknown a century or two ago, and have more and better tools available. For factory machines are thought of as being merely complicated tools worked by power, having been slowly developed from the very simple saws and chisels and planes and drills that old-time craftsmen worked by human muscle.

Power Tools Permit New Methods

The modernists look on these tool-machines as deserving somewhat of the respect shown toward their primitive predecessors. They think that too much sentiment is sometimes attached to the old ways, although they frankly face the fact that present labor-saving methods have resulted in a regrettable abundance that is flimsy, short-lived, and unbeautiful. This, however, is not the fault of the admirable powered tools, which work with minute precision and require highly trained men to control their operations. Low standards in the former times of muscle power would have led to equally poor quality.

Manufacturers are merely meeting the proved wishes of consumers, when they supply the trade with low-priced goods that claim to be adaptations of some well-known style. But those styles were first devised for cabinetmakers who used only hand-power or foot-power tools in times when human labor costs were small. Curves and carving, ornament and moldings, were considered necessary evidence of the craftsman's skill in Chippendale's time and before. Later came the extremes of lightness and delicacy of the late 1700's, when hand craft was called on to build furniture embellished with semblances in wood of flowers, vines, draped fabrics and other objects. They took pride in costly inlays of several woods, sometimes colored, applying freely intricate patterns that called for a great amount of the worker's time.

Each of these styles, as well as the still earlier ones, was suited to the homes in which it was to be placed and to wood, as material, shaped by hand tools. But, it is claimed, these types are not possible of profitable production by present-day manufacturers. Since people continue calling for eighteenth century types of furniture, its original lines and its construction must be adapted to power tools, although much is lost in correct outline and enduring stability. Machines could turn out more and of better quality if applied to a product designed with due consideration of their limitations and possibilities.

The sponsors of new forms believe that modern tools of every sort should be utilized in the greatest possible measure; that when materials other than wood are more suitable for construction or for appearances, they should be introduced, whether metal, fabric or glass. It follows, in their view, that designers should achieve convenience, comfort and comeliness first, but should get these by freely making use of wood or nickel, or steel, or aluminum, or leather or fabrics, whatever will best serve the particular needs. Further, every facility that highly perfected power tools provide should be familiar to the designer, that his plans may be executed with a minimum of hand work and produce things enduring and satisfying at low cost.

To accomplish these ends he must be left free to select, to combine, to shape and to color, one or several of the common materials, as their qualities and the needs of the object may indicate. When he has done all this he may seem to have wilfully neglected tradition, although he is entirely sincere in believing that he has but followed the trail of those who have offered the motorcar and the telephone in place of the stagecoach and the personal messenger. He has made use, as an artist, of whatever engineering and science have developed in substances and methods, sometimes running counter to the conventional, and at other times, with it.

These seem to be some of the basic ideas on which present-day furniture is conceived. Its promoters would expand them greatly and add others. Even so much may assist in answering the natural question, "Why?" when visiting the current show at the Metropolitan Museum.

Japanned and decorated serving trays were common in English and American homes 100 to 150 years ago. Now they are much sought, adequate restoration of their painting being an enhancement of sale

A fascinating revival of an old art is seen in the decorations of this serving tray, one of numerous examples of this work exhibited at the Art Center, New York City, executed by Charles F. Feurer of Philadelphia

Examples of a Vanishing Art

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
New York

THE New York Society of Craftsmen has been exhibiting at the Art Center a number of japanned trays, painted by Charles F. Feurer, of Philadelphia. These represent what is known as tôle work, a method of applying a mineral coating to an alloy of iron and zinc or tin, and decorating it. The term tôle derives from the dialectic Latin word "taule," meaning a thin sheet, and referring in this case to iron.

We recognize the process as a European departure—at an exceedingly sharp tangent, to be sure—from its original inspiration, Oriental lacquer. This, however, was usually applied to wood. Moreover, while lacquer is air-dried, japanning is furnace-dried.

Oriental lacquers were introduced into England by Charles II (1630-1685). About 1660 Thomas Algood discovered a substance which could be applied under heat to iron, and in Pontypool, a mining town in Wales, he practiced the craft of japanning successfully. He passed the secret on to his sons, and his later descendants carried it forward in Pontypool and Usk till 1822.

Early Colors and Decorations

The background was like tortoise shell and the decorations often were butterflies and reddish seaweed designs. Some pieces showing such tortoise-shell grounds are included in the valuable collection of tôle owned by Mr. Henry D. Sleeper and used in his house in East Gloucester, Mass. In Bristol, Eng., J. Bartlett & Sons developed a similar lacquer for iron and used a green ground on which Oriental themes were depicted.

France became interested and Les Frères Martin obtained a monopoly for the process and established several factories in Paris. They cultivated a black ground and gold decorations, in the manner of Chinese and Japanese lacquer.

English tôle was never so beautiful as French but it was more popularized. Bowls, boxes, canisters, candlesticks, braziers, clock casings and other objects of domestic utility were much in use. During the depression at the close of the Napoleonic wars these simple objects attained great favor, and several painters of high distinction were glad to earn modest sums by decorating them.

Considering the durability of the material and the superlative ornament bestowed upon it, there seems to be no adequate explanation for the fact that so few of these objects survive, even in museums. The Cavalet and the Musée des Arts Decoratifs have the best collections.

The black ground gradually grew in favor, though sealing-wax red, mustard-yellow, bluish-green and green are often seen—as is also though rarely, cream-color. In the second quarter of the nineteenth century the work began to deteriorate, but within the last eight or 10 years there has been a revival of it on a small scale.

This revival has expressed itself very largely in the restoration and reproduction of "tole" trays. All of them seem to have been imported originally from Europe; many have been found in New England and New York. The Dutch also furnished fine examples, as have the Dutch settlements in Pennsylvania. A good deal of japanning was done in Holland when the work was in its heyday elsewhere.

Collecting tole trays, a hobby which he still rides, started Mr. Feurer's interest in the subject, but to collect them was not sufficient. About 50 years ago he became a pupil of Mr. George Walters, an English japanner then living in Philadelphia. As he progressed he became aware of the importance of being an artist as well as a craftsman and entered night classes in the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, of which institution he became eventually a fellow. His life has been devoted to art in a comprehensive sense, and it was in recognition of that fact as well as for his superb craftsmanship that the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts gave him an A. M. in 1928 and in 1930 a medal for the highest merit.

The Present Exhibition

In the trays exhibited by the New York Society of Craftsmen, Mr. Feurer uses only black grounds, floral patterns, birds, fountains and scrolls. His borders are intricately traced in gold and his colors are rich. Some of his trays are restorations of old ones, others are original designs in the old manner, French, English and Dutch.

The work seems perfection. The repainted backgrounds are fused through repeated firings to a uniform tone, rich, thick, velvety. The decorations are laid on with a line which is firm and yet supple almost beyond belief. The designs are always an interpretation of the space to be filled, conveying a sense of unity and finality. Moreover, by use of greatly faded colors he has caught the beautiful story of mellowing time and breathe the aroma of romance, made eternal by memory. Crystal and colored glass, old silver and flowery porcelain glow richly against the deep black.

Mr. Feurer calls this work a vanishing craft. He has no disciples and feels that it demands too much attention to detail and too much intricacy of method to suit the present temper of youth.

Were the writer able to disclose the secrets of the technique, there would be, of course, no secrets! She has been told that the colors must be fired separately, each, according to its tone, requiring a different length of exposure and a different temperature. In this case, each tray would undergo multitudinous hours in ovens. But whether the statement is true, she has no idea. And if it is true, what the method may be of protecting the colors already fired when those not yet fired are subjected to the oven, remains another mystery.

And who is not attracted to a mystery and a vanishing art?

Seasonable Fabrics

New textiles include special designs for the windows, bathroom shower curtains and as murals or wall hangings.

A prominent note in lace curtains is the revival of net, which is more widely approved for window draperies than in many seasons. And net has much to recommend it, being attractive, durable and letting in plenty of light while furnishing privacy. Many of these new weaves have a simple mesh in the center with an interesting border pattern.

The vogue for all sorts of printed textiles has brought us many innovations in fall chintzes. For example, one quaint pattern displays nautical designs, featuring many maritime lights and lanterns. Chintz is being smartly used, too, instead of wall paper, mural panels of it being applied, with draperies and other furnishings in harmony.

Waterproofed shower curtain fabrics include rayon, cretonne, taffeta, moire and gingham in great variety of designs. Two tones, in checks and floral patterns, dress up the bathroom decidedly. One especially attractive rayon shower curtain is decorated in boat and flying geese designs done with an air brush. Bubble designs, too, are popular for bathroom curtains, murals and even the towels.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Lady Gregory, Hostess

Coole, by Lady Gregory. Dublin: Cuala Press. (Limited Edition.) 10s. 6d. net.

THE history of Coole, the home of Lady Gregory and the seat of her husband's family in Galway, can be thought of in this century as the history of the Irish literary renaissance. But that is too heavy a phrase to hold over such a retreat and pleasance: Coole was an escape, a respite from the making of history, a place where history would retire for refreshment and inspiration. If great matters were conceived and meditated there, this was because Coole was removed away from the world to "a climate of its own," and these matters would alight at last upon the world like messages from an Elysium. It is these messages, from those who knew its hospitality, which disclose the Coole that will endure. For this reason we look forward to no history of the house, no formal reminiscence. Lady Gregory has performed in these essays an act of piety simple, final and satisfying. Now we are content to sound the names: Edward Martyn; Yeats; "Æ."; Synge; Moore, the fiend at their elbows, and Lady Gregory, who knew what to do with him. And as if an eastern gong had been sounded, the vision of that wooded park, that terrace and the wild swans flying up from the lake is complete for the inward eye to delight in.

Those who have carried away the most crystal-vivid impression of the place—for Coole is not a house but a congregation of felicities and not all of them tangible—are those who have been strangers to it. Lady Gregory has seen its continuous dream where others have caught only fragments, yet, as she writes, though she has lived for a half century there, she has not altogether lost her childhood sense of being a stranger. Coole was but seven miles from her childhood home and at one point the two estates nearly joined, but in Coole there was always for her this "romance and strangeness." Left for long periods closed while its owners were in London or Ceylon, the estate was too closely wooded for the hunt; and the fox, the badger and the woodcock lived there in a peace less often broken by the gun and the huntsman than in other Galway estates. There was such silent wildness in the place that the fox trod undisturbed a few yards from the gate. It is not surprising to hear of the hedgehog "that, may I never sin, was running up the side of the mountain as fast as a race-horse"; nor of the great respect shown to the weasel by all except gamekeepers. It was not so very far from Coole that Lady Gregory, who has an ear for these things, was told by a passerby:

"I thought the tide might steal on you, or a weasel might come up with a fish in his mouth and to give you a start. It's best if you see one to speak nice to it and to say I wouldn't be begrudging you a pair of boots or of shoes if I had them."

The wild swans, all the world knows about, those nine and fifty that

> scatter wheeling in great broken rings
> Upon their clamorous wings. . . .

In 1928 they had built for the first time on the edge of the lake. And one evening Lady Gregory counted over threescore of wild duck flying inland to the source of the river.

In this evocation of a lifetime's attachment we look also for glimpses of human figures flashing for a moment in the trance of memory and time. They are there, these pursuers of wildness, and their presence in Coole is a signal for a truce to controversies. George Moore is there, strutting as he confessed he strutted, after a quarrel with Yeats about the play they were trying to write together, and there is a glimpse of Lady Gregory as the discreet and caustic arbiter of her geniuses. The Gregorys of an older generation, returning from abroad, stand in the library and bring to it their own peculiar devotions to noble or curious volumes. Legends inevitably grew up about these men in the talk of the villagers.

All these half-odd, half-heroic things, lying in a world between laughter, calculation and awe, are of the congregation of Coole with the merit of the lively men who have known its hospitable walls. The 80 pages of Lady Gregory's work, self-effacing and simple evocations, are the graceful payment of a debt the stranger in her owed.

V. S. P.

In Praise of the Present

Modern Civilization on Trial, by C. Delisle Burns. London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

OUR vision blurred by our very proximity to a rapidly changing and immensely vital world, most of us at some time or other bewail what we call modern civilization. Dr. Delisle Burns, on the contrary, bids us stand back and admire. The very pace at which modernity is bringing in its changes, he argues, is the best refutation of the pessimists, of those superior persons who, like Herr Spengler, invoke a pseudo-biological law to demonstrate the decline and fall of the West. "It was fixity and not change that destroyed Egypt and Rome."

The last 20 years have witnessed a new industrial revolution, with tremendous social effects of which we are still barely conscious. The motorcar, the airplane, the cinema and the radio—these are the external signs. Like the use of tinned foods or of electricity for household services, each of these "product-inventions" is substantially affecting social relations and habits. We are too near to assess the consequences—although under Dr. Delisle Burns's expert guidance we may discern the general trend. It is enough that every new technological achievement connotes "a wider area of experience for each man and a closer integration of all men."

World-Wide Character

In effect the most important thing about our modern civilization is its world-wide character. The same changes are taking place simultaneously in all countries, in "primitive" Africa or "medieval" Asia as in the West. And the result everywhere translates itself into freedom from traditional customs, the expansion of personality—individual, professional, national—combined with a general sense of social coöperation. Since the conditions on which Western domination rested are now undermined, this age witnesses a prodigious stirring of backward peoples eager for contacts on the uniform level of human interests. Dr. Burns is particularly instructive on the new purposes and new methods which condition the relations of the modern and "primitive" social types.

Penetrating Analysis

Colonial policy, the impact of the West upon the East and vice versa, new functions of government to be performed only on a basis of international coöperation—these are some of the subjects included in his penetrating analysis. Dictatorship, of the post-war type, is shown to be directly related to "medieval" social conditions. It occurs where there is a long-established society of agriculturists working on land not owned by themselves, where birth-rate and mortality figures remain high and where the percentage of illiteracy is considerable. The "Americanization" of Europe is placed in proper perspective when it is realized that, but for the war, Europe would have been exploiting the new processes and the new products at the same time and to the same extent as the United States, instead of 10 years later, with energies sapped by so much carnage and barbarity. "It ill becomes European scholars to say that the products of America are uncultured . . . in so far as it (American influence) is objectionable, it is due to Europe's own incompetence. For the wars from 1911 to 1920 were not accidents: they were the inevitable results of political incompetence and blind national emotions. . . ."

Here Dr. Burns gives us a glimpse of the other side of the medal. Modern civilization can bear its fruits only in a world at peace. And in the problem of modernizing the relationship between states, which is fundamental, we "moderns" betray a lamentable time-lag. Sixty states which have ruled out war as a method of settling disputes are still blandly preparing for the contingency of war. It remains to be seen whether as a preliminary to rebirth, economic stress will have the necessary chastening influence.

Every page of this fascinating study contains flashes of insight and gems of expression. For his successive large-scale maps of the world in which we live we can never thank Dr. Burns enough. And perhaps his undaunted optimism and faculty of encouragement is the most attractive feature—as when he reminds us that "jeremiads are commentaries by professors, upon a text they cannot read."

W. H. C.

Illustration by Diego Rivera for Stuart Chase's "Mexico."

Mexico and Mr. Chase

Mexico: A Study of Two Americas, by Stuart Chase in collaboration with Marian Tyler. New York: Macmillan. $3.

FROM 1521 to 1821—that is, from Charles I to Ferdinand VII—Mexico constituted what may safely be described as a major problem for Spain, and in the century that has elapsed since the Spanish power was driven out of the country through the conspiracy hatched in the Jesuit church of La Profesa in Mexico City, many gallons of "midnight oil" have been burned over the Mexican question, so called, by statesmen of Europe and the United States, with results not infrequently negligible. It remained for Mr. Stuart Chase, after two short trips into the republic, to find the answer. It is contained in the closing chapter of his newest book, wherein he advises the Indian "villagers," the Mexican Government and investors and foreigners, "particularly the American colony," the way out. To the "villagers" he says:

". . . Exert every ounce of your magnificent inertia to conserve your way of life. You must not move until you can be shown, by the most specific and complete examples, that industrialism and the machine can provide a safer, happier, more rewarding existence. No such examples now obtain anywhere on earth. The most likely place to look for them, if they are ever to be obtained, is Russia. The United States at the moment has nothing to offer you save its medical and agricultural science. . . . Support the rural schools, send your sons to schools of agriculture, learn to read, learn to know your crops and the best harvest of your valleys. . . ."

Advice to the Government

He continues to the government and "intellectuals":

". . . You must build your future in a full comprehension of the cardinal importance of the Indian—his inheritance, his psychology, his craftsmanship, his peculiar virtues—and you must strive for economic self-sufficiency for both the Nation and its internal regions—a self-sufficiency not 100 per cent perhaps, but enough to save you from the mad plunges of the business cycles in the outside world. . . . Head directly for decentralized industry. . . . Analyse the Yankee invasion, take what is genuinely helpful, boycott the rest."

And, finally, to the investor and foreigner, "particularly the American colony," he recalls:

"Diaz is dead."

In this last sentence there is a world of thought to which historians will one day give voice when they review the Mexican situation in 1910 and 1931: the position of Mexican stocks and bonds—government, railroad, industrial—the emigration of labor seeking a means of living, to mention but a few of them. There were many things under Diaz that needed righting, and some progress has been made toward righting them. The "magnificent inertia" which Mr. Chase so strongly encourages contributed no little toward making it impossible to report greater progress.

When Mr. Chase writes about "The Tragedy of Waste" or "Men and Machines," it is, perhaps, one thing; when he writes about Mexico, it is something else. In the latter case he admits that his book "is but the account of a wayfaring economist in a land he does not know much about," with a professed dislike for western civilization and its "machine age." Obviously, therefore, he is at his best when describing a market scene in Oaxaca City or an Indian village, and it is to be regretted perhaps that he went beyond colorful surface impressions, wherein rests the book's chief claim to originality.

Mexico's Hope

Mr. Chase holds that Mexico's hope lies in its Indian culture, which he would encourage, through education, to resist modern progress. Seemingly he does not realize that here is a striking anomaly. No student of Mexico but would agree with him that education is the nation's greatest need, but we have precedent for holding that it would not leave the Mexicans and the Indians where it found them; that it would change their whole thought and manner of living and have a most profound influence on their Government. However—and this is the point—it would not make them masters of that "magnificent inertia" that Mr. Chase wishes them to continue to be.

Had Mr. Chase viewed Mexico through more searching lenses, he would have discovered that its chief problem was the inertia he admires and the lack of education he deplores. These two made grave abuses of power possible. He would have seen, too, that they have been responsible for the slow-moving progress of the reform movement in Mexico, and, finally, that the country is today going through but another phase of this movement. Mr. Chase did not find its roots down deep in the soil from which sprang the Alvarez-Comonfort pronunciamiento in 1855, the Constitution of 1857, the foreign intervention and the overthrow of the Second Empire in 1867, when it seemed for a short time that it would proceed along truly Liberal lines. This hope was dissipated when the old foe—the Reaction—wearing a new face gained influence under Diaz, whereupon radicalism was introduced to find voice in the Constitution of 1917 and sequent executive decrees.

Thus, the phenomenon which Mr. Chase viewed was Latin-American Liberalism in the process of coming into its own through a long educational process. That Liberalism has taken on, perforce, through the years chameleon qualities. From the clearly distinguishable tri-color of Benito Juárez, under Diaz it almost assumed the aristocratic blue of the background of the royal Lilies of France. Despues de Diaz, it became red, and now it is merely pink. When its work is finished, Mexico will have accomplished what Juan Alvarez and Juárez sought to do; namely, to reduce the Roman Catholic Church to a purely religious mission.

Poet's Son and Poet

Hartley Coleridge: Poet's Son and Poet, by Herbert Hartman. New York: Oxford University Press.

THE Rev. Derwent Coleridge's memoir of his gifted and pathetic brother supplied the Victorian generation with all it desired to know about Hartley Coleridge; and three-quarters of a century passed before the family papers were made available to scholars to reveal details hitherto not known to the world. Mr. E. L. Griggs biography of the poet appeared two years ago. The manuscripts preserved by the Coleridge family did not greatly extend our knowledge nor alter the broad outlines of Hartley's career. Nor was there anything piquant to record; and such as there was of scandal—the fact that the poet drank too freely and was quite undependable and loved to consort with the peasantry of Westmorland and was more at home at the village "pub" than in the drawing-rooms of society—was known to all his contemporaries who knew anything about him and had never been concealed from the world. And now Mr. Hartman, who has gleaned where Mr. Griggs reaped his somewhat slender harvest, retells the story. He has added his bits of fact here and there and, in particular, provides some illustrations of much interest, chief among them Wilkie's painting of "The Blind Fiddler," in which "Little Hartley" figures as the mischievous and uncouth sprite dancing in the corner of the picture. But he presents no new interpretation of his subject.

The fact is that but one interpretation is possible of Hartley Coleridge, who was a character of touching simplicity. No complex problem presents itself. We see the fairylike child who charmed Wordsworth as he "wandered like a breeze" contented with the world of his imagination, solitary, a tiny being apart from ordinary folk, destined (so Wordsworth and the elder Coleridge liked to think) to greatness, but developing into an undisciplined youth who inherited many of his father's weaknesses along with a little of his genius. Then came the disaster of the Oxford fellowship and thereafter the long years of slow decline when, a gentle, humble failure, the little man lived out his life at Grasmere under the protection of Wordsworth.

The story, quite undramatic and with a moral so obvious that it did not need to be pointed, is told with sympathy and in straightforward fashion by Mr. Hartman. There is a good deal of repetition, for without repetition the tale of so eventless a career could not have been expanded to the proportions of a book. The strange fact is that Mr. Hartman deals hesitatingly and with imperfect sympathy with that aspect of the younger Coleridge's life which makes his life worth the telling. We mean, of course, with his literary achievement. The biographer perhaps overestimates the value of the criticism; but certainly he undervalues the poems, especially those in sonnet form. Hartley Coleridge is a very minor poet; no one would claim a high place for him among English bards. But "within the sonnet's narrow plot of ground" he moved almost always with grace and sometimes with high imaginative excellence. The best of his work will always find a place in our anthologies.

S. C. C.

A Missouri Saga

The Border, by Dagmar Doneghy. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

THE scene of Dagmar Doneghy's first novel, "The Border," is the region where Missouri pastures merge with Kansas prairies; the period is that of the Civil War. Miss Doneghy—who is really Mrs. Joseph Warren Beach, wife of a professor in the University of Minnesota—has drawn largely from family archives for her material. Her own people moved first from Virginia to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, and during the Civil War her mother's father embraced the cause of the Union, her father's father that of the Confederacy. Many of the facts in her narrative come from her own father's written reminiscences.

Like the author's father in his childhood, little Andy Leinster looked upon the "border" as a veritable barrier over which no Jayhawker, Abolitionist, or Yankee could pass. In his father's stone house, built as soon as young Mr. and Mrs. Leinster came from Kentucky, in the comfortable environment of rich soil, great barns, fine horses and cattle, and family slaves, Andy and his brothers were growing up in the Southern tradition. They were young masters and unmindful of trouble. Their father knew of trouble, of men who came over the border and tempted his slaves to run away, of the Underground Railway, of Jayhawkers who made the uncertain times a pretext of marauding, of the Red Legs who rode out from across the border, scarecrow creatures in nondescript apparel but each wearing the crimson leggins that gave them their name. The border was an uneasy place for a man with slaves, valuable stock, a beautiful wife and five little sons.

Through the eyes of the child Andy the procession of events in the border country is seen—the stealing of some of his father's slaves; the selling of others for notes that never could be redeemed; war and his father's enlistment; the burning of their barns by Jayhawkers, the burning of their house by order of the Union commander; the winter they spent in a tumble-down cabin; the edict of banishment for all Confederate sympathizers which followed a raid made by Quantrell's Bushwhackers on a Kansas town; the Leinsters' wanderings to Kentucky and back again; and their final hard-won success in saving their estate from land-grabbers. Throughout these episodes Nellie Leinster, Andy's lovely young mother, is the heroine, a sheltered Kentucky beauty who learned to cook and scrub and till the soil with her own hands for the sake of her children, and grew gaunt and old but still handsome.

All this is valuable material for a novel based on a section of Civil War history not yet overexploited, but when presented through the medium of a child's understanding it loses much of its intellectual and emotional force. It has turned out to be a series of episodes rather than a successfully integrated novel. Except for Andy and a Negro or two, the characters do not come alive. Perhaps an adroit use of undertones and overtones such as Miss Doneghy succeeded in conveying in her excellent opening chapter would have made it possible to present the material from a child's point of view without sacrifice of effect, but the task would have been intricate and difficult. The omission of some of the incidents, the emotional enriching of what was left, a deepening of the significance of background and atmosphere are needed to make this an important piece of work.

The Herries Dynasty

Judith Paris, by Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

"IT WAS on a winter morning towards the close of '14," writes Mr. Walpole on page 513 of his new novel, "that family history took a stealthy step forward." Remember that the "'14" of that sentence is 1814 and that this second volume of the history of the Herries family has been on the march since just before the date of the French Revolution, and a good idea of the manner and range of the present story will be gained. In a foreword to Mr. J. B. Priestley, Mr. Walpole says that his story can be read as a self-contained novel and not necessarily as a sequel to "Rogue Herries"; he also hints that, had he a mind to embark on them, there would be even more novels in the history of the Herries family than he actually intends to achieve.

These propositions seem undeniably true. Mr. Walpole has got well into his stride and good, steady going is the result; there are 750 pages here, and it is obvious that the author would be good for another 750 on any single aspect of the Herries dynasty that happened to attract him. There is a revived fashion for these dynastic edifices of the novelist's art, but one feels that Mr. Walpole is not following it because it is a fashion but because in this spacious manner he is now thoroughly at ease. His characters are so real to him and he knows so much about them that he cannot refrain from pausing to instruct the reader in advance on what is going to happen to them. "The awful day opened for her quietly enough," he will write before it has begun to open for the reader at all. "It was her last quiet hour for many a day"; "This little scene, so swift, so impromptu, was to have a deep and lasting effect on all the persons concerned in it"; "There were to be many occasions afterwards when he would have given half his wealth had he only been there that he might have prevented what occurred"—these and similar advertisements of future intentions are freely scattered over the extensive text. In one sense they show that Mr. Walpole knows what he is doing. In another they do not, since they reveal a bland disregard for the salutary propositions that the best tale is the tale that tells itself and that button-holing your reader is one way of boring him.

However, irritation at some of Mr. Walpole's too professional mannerisms (he is the settled and assured novelist; he ought to be on his guard against the assumption that what is easy writing for him will be acceptable reading for others) ought not to obscure the variety and actuality of his characters. They do indeed live, even though he takes a long time to write round them. And his feeling for the Cumberland dales and countryside is warm and vivid—the portrait of the Herries family is to be regarded in part (and in his own words) as "a tribute to a part of England that I dearly love."

As little glimpses of people like Wordsworth, Southey and Lamb are included in the present volume, with glances at London and Paris, history as well as romance comes within the scope of the adventure. But it was odd to place one branch of the Herries clan at Bournemouth and make that newcomer among health resorts another Bath. At the period of which Mr. Walpole was writing, and for many a year after, there was nothing at the real Bournemouth but a few fishermen's huts.

Doubleday Doran will publish on Oct. 22 Clemence Dane's "Broome Stages," the English edition of which (Heinemann) was reviewed in these columns Sept. 26.

A Star-Gazer Looks Deeper

Astronomy, by Dr. Forest Ray Moulton. New York: Macmillan. $3.75.

SINCE Anaxagoras taught that "the sun is a solid body, as large as Greece," the world has considerably broadened its notions of the cosmos. The spectroscopic finger of the astronomer has touched galaxies at distances that defy imagination. The vastness of space is plumbed by mathematical conjecture. Yet discussions of the possibilities of "life" elsewhere than upon the earth often seem hedged about by narrow biological limitations.

Dr. Moulton, with a breadth of vision that is the gift of the stars, draws a different type of conclusion. It does more than lay such profitless arguments as whether there are men on Mars. It discloses the way in which widening concepts are enabling men to see beyond their physical experience.

"With sublime egotism," he writes, "our predecessors of a few generations ago assumed that the earth is the principal object of a special creation and that the human race is its ultimate goal. Though astronomical discoveries have toppled the insignificant earth from the preeminent position it was assigned, man is yet widely regarded as a creation unique and supreme. There is, of course, no basis except our amazing egotism for this assumption; it is more likely that there are infinitely many other worlds on which there is life, and that intelligence on some of them has advanced immeasurably beyond our own. . . . Now we find ourselves part of a Universal Order of which we did not dream and whose alphabet we are just beginning to learn. Instead of shrinking into our measure, we may contemplate its infinite orderliness and set no limits to the goal our race may hope to attain."

Yet Dr. Moulton touches philosophy but lightly. His concern is to marshal the facts of astronomy. His volume is intended primarily as a textbook, but is far more readable than many attempted "popularizations." It progresses so clearly from the elementary facts to the complex problems of astronomical research that the beginner may follow it with ease. Careful cross-indexing throughout the text makes it especially adaptable for reference purposes, while its completeness has made voluminous appendices unnecessary.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Last of the Havanese Cocheros

ASIDE from being a square city block of frenzied excitement, furnishing fish, fowl, and vegetables to nearly all of Havana, the new city market supports about twenty-five of the now practically extinct coaches that once provided hired transportation for the beautiful and the illustrious. To see the entire fleet of coaches at anchor, it is necessary to reach the market at that early hour in the morning when the last produce carts and trucks from the country have deposited and arranged their colorful display of fruits and vegetables and stacked crates of the feathered host in cackling tiers; when the first customers are hurrying to the great arcades to get the pick of the mighty spread of provisions and wares which fill to overflowing every nook and cranny.

One rosy morning the entire fleet of coaches was drawn up in full array along both curbs of one of the two side streets that flank the market building. There they were all alike, the coachmen red of face in faded bottle-green coats and tarnished top hats; every horse with the same droop, the same pose; every carriage in the same stage of disintegration. Some day all together, like the wonderful one horse shay, they, too, will fall apart and be remembered as a part of the old Spanish régime of the last century. Meanwhile they still await fares outside the market—despite even an official attempt to remove them from the Havanese landscape.

As I stood watching them, there came to memory tales of last cabbies in other cities, who find it difficult to entice passengers into their venerable "hacks" and who have one by one passed beyond the harried intrusions from the motorcars. I wondered if these men retained a statuesque vigil that was but meagerly rewarded. Who would ride in their coaches? There was a profusion of gasoline phaetons, blocking thoroughfares within the radius of a mile of the market. The city had grown to such territorial proportions that a trip in a coach to the Vedado or the Almendares would consume the best part of a morning, perhaps a day. I had seen the servants of the humble pension where I resided return in glory in an open taxi about ten of a Saturday morning, with a sack of potatoes on one front fender and a bunch of bananas on the other, with oranges, mangoes, and vegetables on the seats, and with fussing chickens on the floor. If the servants scorned a coche, who, then, would hire one?

I had not pondered this question more than a minute before it was answered.

"Coche! Coche! Cochero!" came from behind me. A fat Chinaman was beckoning and calling to some one particular coachman. The individual so summoned by the Oriental recognised him and came shuffling rapidly across the street. A moment later another Chinaman hailed another cochero, and then I understood. Many of the cheaper restaurants or fondas in Havana proper are operated by Chinese, and every morning they are early on hand to restock impoverished larders. The coaches which resemble victorias have vast possibilities as carriers of market produce. Driving a shrewd bargain with a cochero, a Chinese can make arrangements for daily transportation of himself and purchases from the market to his fonda, arrangements which will cost him less and provide more ample space than the small taxis which most people use.

Interested, I followed, plunging into the gloomy shadow of the arcade. Almost a procession. First the Chinaman, then the cochero, and finally myself. We wound in and out and around countless stall-mounds of every conceivable thing. I stumbled over great heaps of coconuts, with their green outer coverings still on. I warded off swaying strings of onions that threatened to strike me in the face. Fruits strange to the eye and dried things questionable to the nose were offered to me for sale. I bumped my knees against sacks of rice, of beans, of flours of all kinds of potatoes. Men loaded with enormous paper bags, tufted with sprays of celery, careened against me. Massive women staggered past, carrying babies and vegetables with no more thought for the one than the other. Then out in the air again into the patio—a seething caldron in which were stirred people, animals, carts, motorcars, boxes, crates—and the seemingly never diminished masses of fruits and vegetables.

In the very middle of this melée of humanity and vegetables, the Chinaman had left his numerous purchases at his last port of call. Indicating to the cochero what belonged to him, the Chinaman helped the coachman to get a firm grip on a sack of potatoes and then proceeded to load himself. Lurching and staggering, the two managed somehow to navigate the rapids to the coach. My last view of the cochero is of him cracking his whip and the angular cab horse ambling leisurely forward, with the Chinaman enthroned in the back seat, impassive amidst his bananas and potatoes, the cochero himself sharing his seat with onions and cabbages.

A fare and a steady customer, and possibly a second customer if old Rocinante will only wiggle his ears a bit faster. But how have the mighty fallen! There once was a time when the élite of the Cerro called a carriage, and went for the evening paseo along the Prado or for a turn in the Plaza de Armas—a carriage of ravishing señoritas and an attendant dueña, a stately señor and his señora, or a learned doctor. But alas! the people who now live in the once dignified porticoed mansions of the Cerro ride chiefly in street cars, having rarely the price of a taxi except at carnival time. And so the cocheros—the very few that are left—must look elsewhere for their trade. The palatial vessel that once disdained such traffic is now a tramp, getting and carrying his cargo where he can. And little the cochero must like it, for the Cuban does not admire the Chinaman. Why? Quien sabe!

A year or two ago the city government of Havana came within a flick of the whip of doing what the natural course of events has given promise of doing—removing the last of the cocheros. By an official order the fleet was banished from the streets. The cocheros, however, did not believe that the Government was in earnest, and so they appeared punctually the next morning on their usual stands. Great was their surprise when, presently, they were surrounded by a platoon of policemen and, before one of them could say *carramba*, the *policia* became cocheros and the cocheros were left standing on the sidewalk while the *policia* escorted the ancient "hacks" to their district headquarters, a huge building with a spacious courtyard that had once stabled his Spanish Majesty's cavalry. I should like to have been at the market on that eventful morning when the proud and even pompous representatives of the law, gay in blue suits trimmed with black and double rows of silver buttons, said "'Giddap!" to twenty-five horses who slowly got their time-worn chariots under way. I should not, however, like to have seen the twenty-five cocheros left standing on the sidewalk, for loud must have been the wail as they saw beloved "hacks" departing for the *estacion de policia* and the tender mercies of the law.

For two days overloaded gasoline phaetons floundered under Chinese burdens and then—then the cocheros were back again on their old stands, red faces, green coats, top hats and all. Something had happened. The decree had been absolute and final, and yet there had been a *volte face* —without litigation. His excellency somebody or other had been approached by a deputation. Was it an old comrade from the wars of independence, a political henchman solidly pledging a block of twenty-five top-hat votes, or was it the tourist commission objecting to the removal of a feature that lent a bit of color to a city that had been established when De Soto was setting forth to explore what was to be a portion of the United States? Who knows what mysterious factor weighed the balance in favor of the cocheros? But there they are, and there may they stay while there is a coach and a Chinaman to ride in it.

F. W. S.

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From the Nursery Window: A Woodcut by John Farleigh

THIS woodcut cannot be said to depend upon a "story" for its appeal, nor does it depend upon the matter of detail for its main interest. By comparison with a photographic presentation of this view, it would be easy to see how the artist, John Farleigh, has stripped the scene of many details of natural appearance in order to reveal the underlying harmonies and contrasts of lines and forms. It is plain that the artist knows how to select, and consequently he becomes in a degree a master of his art. In this position, he would undoubtedly be able to say something explicit and interesting about anything he sees.

How often have the masters given us the precious elements of common objects and the humblest of things! By dint of understanding and deep thinking, they could perceive and express those essentials which lie cloaked beneath a multitude of details. They were not out to copy trivialities or to project illusions; they knew fundamentals and their place in art, no matter how much or how little embellishment may be applied ultimately. It is in this respect that we find the subject of form paramount. Without form, nature would of course be void; therefore it is for the artist to convey the "sense of form." This is just what we find so strongly realized in John Farleigh's woodcut. The somewhat strange appearance of the trees is not brought about by any removal from actuality; on the contrary, it is actuality which is brought nearer to us, for the artist has discovered the characteristic forms which the foliage, bushes and trees have taken, and then expressed them with a minimum of detail. Sometimes artists are inclined to "see" all the leaves on a tree, the bark and grain on wood, the weather-stain and bricks of a wall, so that their efforts lack real significance in a tangle of lines and colors.

A Flounce of Renaissance Lace

"No, she is not a Genevese," said the proprietor of the Swiss laundry, in answer to my question as to where I might find a mender of laces. "She is a Florentine, and no one in all Geneva does such excellent work. She lives just beyond the fountain. I will show you the way!"

The narrow, hilly street, which runs into rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, was quite empty.

"Elena! Elena Perota!" my guide called, when we stood in the doorway of the house by the fountain. An answer came in Italian, then another in French, followed by a request in English to come up. My guide, nodding good-by, I climbed the curving stairway to the third floor.

The small room had high windows which looked out over the roofs of rue du Puits St. Pierre, and in their embrasure stood the work table of this Italian mender of laces. The room bore unmistakable evidence of its mistress: the tiles of the fireplace had lately been polished with oil, vinegar and sawdust; a Venetian screen and a large drawing of the Campanile were the only ornaments. On a faded sofa were mounds of antique fabrics, while close by, in a chest with a raised lid, filmy laces of ivory tint and frostlike pattern could be seen.

Yes, oh yes, she could mend the fichu I had brought. It was, she said, real point d'aiguille. Then, feeling probably that the possessor of such finery would be appreciative, she lifted from the bottom of the chest a roll of blue tissue paper which she carefully spread open on the table.

"Madame know what it is?" she asked. "Non?" shaking her head, and then, in a hushed voice:

"It is a flounce of Renaissance lace, period of Raffaelo of Urbino. Many, many year ago a gentleman, an American gentleman, brought it to my mother to mend. We lived then in Florence, close by the Tabernacle of the Five Lamps. For generations the women of our family have been menders of lace. The gentleman and his wife had just purchased this flounce—very precious, as you see—but it had several flaws. Could it be mended by the next morning, because they were leaving at noon? My mother promised it would be ready. All that night and the next morning my mother worked. Noon came, but the Americans did not come. They never came. Of course, they may have been in so great a hurry they forgot. Perhaps the lady did not know the value of this flounce, or perhaps she intended to send for it. That was many years ago, more than fifty, madame. Still, of course, it does not belong to me. Perhaps some day they will come again."

"But you say that you and your mother lived in Florence then. And this is Geneva. How would those Americans find you?"

Instantly I regretted my impulsive question, for evidently such a contingency had never occurred to her. She looked out over the roof-tops of the city of John Calvin, trouble brimming in her deep eyes. Then, with a quick, reassuring smile:

"My mother say to me—I was a little girl then, but I remember—that Americans always in a great hurry. But some day, she say, they would get through the things that make them hurry so much. Then they would remember and come back."

She smiled again, and added, with confidence: "Perhaps, when you go back to America, you find that gentleman and lady. Maybe? You tell them that I keep it for them," and Elena Perrota reverently wrapped in blue tissue the flounce of Renaissance lace, of the period of Raffaelo of Urbino.

A Perfect Highland Gentleman

We resolved to set out directly after breakfast. We had about two miles to ride to the sea-side, and there we expected to get one of the boats belonging to the fleet of county herring-busses then on the coast, or at least a good country fishing-boat. But while we were preparing to set out, there arrived a man with the following card from the Reverend Mr. Donald M'Queen:

"Mr. M'Queen's compliments to Mr. Boswell, and begs leave to acquaint him that, fearing the want of a proper boat, as much as the rain of yesterday, might have caused a stop, he is now at Skianwden with Macgillichallum's carriage, to convey him and Dr. Johnson to Rasay, where they will meet with a most hearty welcome, and where Macleod, being on a visit, now attends their motions."

This card was most agreeable; it was a prologue to that hospitable and truly polite reception which we found at Rasay. In a little while arrived Mr. Donald M'Queen himself; a decent minister, an elderly man with his own black hair, courteous, and rather slow of speech, but candid, sensible and well informed, nay learned. Along with him came, as our pilot, a gentleman whom I had a great desire to see, Mr. Malcolm Macleod, one of the Rasay family celebrated in the year 1745-6.

He was now sixty-two years of age, hale, and well proportioned,—with a manly countenance, tanned by the weather, yet having a ruddiness in his cheeks, over a great part of which his rough beard extended.—His eye was quick and lively, yet his look was not fierce, but he appeared at once firm and good-humored. He wore a pair of brogues,—Tartan hose which came up only near to his knees, and left them bare,—a purple camblet kilt,—a black waistcoat,—a short green cloth coat bound with gold cord,—a yellowish bushy wig,—a large blue bonnet with a gold thread button. I never saw a figure that gave a more perfect representation of a Highland gentleman. . . .

The good family at Corrichatachin said they hoped to see us on our return. We rode down to the shore; but Malcolm walked with graceful agility.

We got into Rasay's carriage, which was a good strong open boat made in Norway. The wind had now risen pretty high, and was against us; but we had four stout rowers, particularly a Macleod, a robust, black-haired fellow, half naked, and barehanded, something between a wild Indian and an English tar. Dr. Johnson sat high on the stern, like a magnificent Triton. Malcolm sung an Erse song, the chorus of which was "Hatyin foam foam eri," with words of his own. The tune resembled "Owr the muir amang the heather." The boatmen and Mr. M'Queen chorused, and all went well. At length Malcolm himself took an oar, and rowed vigorously. We sailed along the coast of Sealpa, a rugged island, about four miles in length. Dr. Johnson proposed that he and I should buy it, and found a good school, and an episcopal church. (Malcolm said, he would come to it.) and have a printing-press, where he would print all the Erse that could be found.—JAMES BOSWELL, Esq., in "The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson." (Edited by ERNEST RHYS.)

"Ne t'irrite pas"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR l'auteur du Psaume trente-septième, qui connaissait le monde de son époque, l'humanité semblait être sujette à s'irriter et à s'emporter contre le mal et les méchants—ce qu'elle fait encore aujourd'hui; et comme elle lui paraissait avoir besoin de réconfort et de quelques conseils, il écrivit: "Ne t'irrite pas au sujet des méchants;" puis il exposa successivement les nombreuses promesses divines dont l'accomplissement récompense ceux qui font preuve de patience et d'assurance, qui se confient en Dieu et refusent de croire à la puissance et à la réalité du mal. De longues années se sont écoulées dès lors; et combien de fois cet hymne de prière et de louange aux promesses inspirées, n'a-t-il pas aidé ceux qui étaient abattus et fatigués à s'abandonner "en silence à l'Eternel," à mettre leur "espoir en lui"!

Le soi-disant entendement humain se laisse aisément troubler par les mauvaises actions et par les méchants, qui excitent son indignation; cette tendance cause d'incalculables souffrances, et même des maladies, car elle entraîne à sa suite la colère, le ressentiment, la rancune, la pitié de soi-même et d'autres pensées pleines d'amertume, qui détruisent la paix et le bonheur. Aussi que ne devons-nous pas à la Science Chrétienne, qui nous enseigne l'omniprésence et l'omnipotence de Dieu, et la manière de prouver l'impuissance du mal! Cela ne veut pas dire que la Science Chrétienne ignore le mal. Elle enseigne au contraire qu'aucune phase du mal ne doit être ignorée, mais que toutes doivent être vaincues par la compréhension de la totalité de Dieu, du bien.

On croit parfois qu'il n'est pas possible de désapprouver le mal et les voies mauvaises sans condamner le méchant. Pour appuyer cette manière de voir, on cite souvent ce qui se produisit dans le temple, lorsque Christ-Jésus renversa les tables des changeurs. S'il y avait eu de l'amertume dans sa pensée, aurait-on pu dire de lui tout de suite après cet incident: "Alors des aveugles et des boiteux vinrent à lui dans le temple et il les guérit"? Il est possible de s'opposer au mal, sans colère ni ressentiment, comme le fit Jésus en face du trafic matériel qui se poursuivait dans la maison de son Père; et notre protestation, pour être faite avec calme, n'en sera que plus efficace. Les écrits de Mary Baker Eddy contiennent beaucoup d'instructions qui nous montrent clairement la manière de traiter le problème du mal, qu'il se présente dans notre propre pensée ou dans celle d'autrui. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 201): "Affrontons-donc humblement les convulsions de l'entendement mortel; pardonnons-les avec miséricorde, méditons-les avec largesse et scrutons-les avec amour." Quelle compassion, quelle tolérance exige l'obéissance à cette demande!

Pour considérer le mal comme n'étant autre chose qu'une erreur, il faut apprendre que le mal ne fait aucunement partie de l'homme spirituel, l'idée de Dieu. Si dans notre propre pensée, nous attachons le mal à une personne, nous admettons de ce fait la réalité, le pouvoir, l'intelligence et l'activité du mal. Supposons par exemple que quelqu'un semble manquer d'honnêteté, et que nous en soyons affligés et peut-être effrayés. Pour aider scientifiquement cette personne à se guérir de la malhonnêteté, il faut cesser de s'irriter à son sujet et connaître la vérité touchant son vrai moi spirituel. Et quelle est la vérité en ce qui concerne ce moi réel? Ce moi est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu; il ne contient ni improbité ni aucune autre phase du mal. Le manque d'honnêteté est donc une illusion du soi-disant entendement mortel qui cherche à tromper l'homme. Mais on dira peut-être: Comment ce raisonnement nous protégera-t-il et nous empêchera-t-il d'être les victimes de la malhonnêteté? Notre penser spirituel sera notre protection. Plus notre pensée est sincère, plus nous sommes capables de découvrir promptement la malhonnêteté, sous quelque déguisement qu'elle se présente: c'est ainsi qu'aucune contrefaçon n'échappe à l'expert, parce qu'il connaît bien les billets de banque authentiques.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 249): "Vous pouvez condamner le mal dans l'abstrait sans nuire à personne ni à votre propre sens moral, mais ne condamnez que rarement, ni même jamais les personnes. Mettez à profit toutes les occasions de corriger le péché par votre propre perfection." Cette façon de corriger ou de réprouver le péché n'est point celle de la propre-justice. La perfection qui réprouve le péché nous vient à mesure que nous reflétons les qualités de Dieu. Jésus disait: "Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même." Il savait que le bien qu'il reflétait venait du Père. Avec une humilité divine, il attribuait à son Père céleste toute la grandeur et toute la gloire. Il n'y a qu'un seul Entendement, qui est Dieu, le bien. Les bonnes pensées et les bonnes actions sont des reflets de l'Entendement divin, et réprouvent tout ce qui est dissemblable à cet Entendement.

Lorsque nous sommes tentés de nous irriter et de nous laisser troubler par quelque phase du mal, nous ferions bien de surveiller notre pensée pour voir si nous n'y trouvons pas la tendance à commettre le même genre de faute. Si nous considérons humblement et sagement ce qui se passe dans notre propre mentalité, nous y trouverons maintes occasions de nous débarrasser des pensées fausses, et nous n'aurons plus le temps de nous irriter au sujet des méchants; nous apprendrons par contre à nous abandonner "en silence à l'Eternel" et à mettre notre "espoir en lui."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Kingdoms

The sailor tells the children
His stories of the sea,
Their eyes look over the water
To where his wonders be:

The flowers as big as tea-cups,
The great big butterflies,
The long unfooted beaches
Where stored-up treasure lies.

More than a thousand islands
Each curved around its pool;
All kingdoms filled with sunlight,
Where no one goes to school;

The fish that leave the water
In sudden bends of light,
The birds as blue as china;
The flies that gleam by night—

Till, slowly, I remember
A wistful place; and then,
The story of that Kingdom
First told to longshoremen.

—OLIVER GOGARTY, in "Wild Apples."

"Fret not thyself"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE writer of the thirty-seventh Psalm, with the knowledge of the world as it was in his day, it appeared that humanity was prone to fret and fume over evil and evildoers,—even as it does today,—and that it needed some measure of comfort and advice; and so he wrote, "Fret not thyself because of evildoers;" and then he proceeded to unfold the many divine promises which are fulfilled for those who patiently and confidently trust in God, and refuse to believe in the power and reality of evil. How many times, in the long years since, have the inspiring promises in this hymn of prayer and praise taught the heart-sick and weary to "rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him"!

The tendency of the so-called human mind to be disturbed and indignant over wrongdoing and wrongdoers causes untold suffering, and even disease; for in its train follow anger, resentment, the nursing of grudges, self-pity, and other bitter thoughts, which steal away peace and happiness. What a debt, then, we owe to Christian Science, which teaches the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, and shows how we may prove the powerlessness of evil! This does not mean that Christian Science ignores evil. On the contrary, this Science teaches that no phase of evil can be ignored, but that it must be overcome through the understanding of the allness of God, good.

It is sometimes thought that we cannot show our disapproval of evil and evil ways except by condemning the evildoer. In this connection there is often cited the incident of Christ Jesus in the temple, when he overthrew the tables of the money changers. If there had been bitterness in his thought, could it have been said of him, immediately after this occurrence, "And the blind and the lame came to him in the temple; and he healed them"? One can take a stand against evil, as Jesus did against the material trafficking in his Father's house, without anger or resentment; and the calmer we are in our protest, the more effective it will be. All through the writings of Mary Baker Eddy there are clear instructions as to dealing with the problem of evil, whether it be in our own thought or in the thought of others. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 201), "So let us meekly meet, mercifully forgive, wisely ponder, and lovingly scan the convulsions of mortal mind." What compassion and tolerance this demands!

In order to regard evil as only error, one must learn that evil is no part of spiritual man, God's idea. If in his own thinking one should attach evil to a person he is assuming that evil has reality, power, intelligence, activity. For instance, suppose that in belief a certain person is dishonest, and one is sorrowful and perhaps afraid because he is so. The way to scientifically help that person to be healed of the dishonesty is to stop fretting about him, and to know the truth about his real spiritual selfhood. And what is the truth about this selfhood? That it is the image and likeness of God, and that neither dishonesty nor any other phase of evil is any part of it. Dishonesty, then, is an illusion of so-called mortal mind which is trying to delude him. But, it may be asked, how will such reasoning protect one from being the victim of dishonesty? One will be protected through one's spiritual thinking. The more honest one's thought, the quicker one is able to detect dishonesty, in whatever guise it may present itself, just as a banker is able to detect a counterfeit bill at once, because he is familiar with a genuine one.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 249): "You may condemn evil in the abstract without harming any one or your own moral sense, but condemn persons seldom, if ever. Improve every opportunity to correct sin through your own perfectness." This mode of correcting or rebuking sin is not one of self-righteousness. The perfectness which rebukes sin comes through the reflection of Godlike qualities. Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing." He knew that the good which he reflected came from the Father. In his divine humility he ascribed all the greatness and all the glory to his heavenly Father. There is only one Mind, and that is God, good. Good thoughts and acts are reflections of the divine Mind, and they rebuke everything unlike that Mind.

When we are tempted to fret and be disturbed over any phase of evil, it is well to watch our thought and see if there be any tendency there to offend in the same way. By humbly and wisely pondering our own thought-processes, we shall find that there is ample opportunity there to rid ourselves of wrong thinking, and we shall have no time to fret over evildoers, but will learn to "rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The White Swan

Could you but see her
—She would seem
Like some bright star
That is seen in dream:
Like a sunburst
Seen on a wintry day
When all but one bright spot
Is grey.

Could you but see her
—That would be
As when one sees,
On a flooding sea,
The white foam ride;
Or sees a proud swan
Buoyantly
Breasting a tide.

—JAMES STEPHENS, in "Strict Joy."

Some Eugene Field Autographs

The scene was an auction room, and the tour de force in this case was a volume of Eugene Field's poems —"With Trumpet and Drum," if I remember rightly. The catalogue stated that in the volume, which had been rebound, were inserted sundry facsimile reproductions of several of Field's poems. This seemed rather unusual. It occurred to me that the "facsimiles" might conceivably be original manuscripts. My surmise was correct. The alleged reproductions were actual autograph manuscripts of some of Field's best known poems, including "Little Boy Blue." They were written in India ink, which the poet frequently employed, and this, with the smooth appearance of the Japan paper on which they were transcribed, contrived to give them, at first glance, the appearance of printed reproductions.

No hunter ever bagged his quarry with greater satisfaction than was mine in capturing this choice volume. The value of the find may be judged from the fact that John McCormack, the Irish tenor, who made "Little Boy Blue" one of his favorite ballads, had paid several thousand dollars for a copy of the poem in Field's handwriting a few months before. But such instances are rare and, naturally, are high spots in one's memory. . . .

Fifteen years ago Eugene Field's was one of the most keenly sought-for of American literary autographs. Whenever important letters or manuscripts by Field appeared, whether at public auction or at private sale, they were vigorously contested for. High prices were often paid for them. As far back as 1911 a Field manuscript sold for seventeen hundred dollars, at the sale of the library of Edmund Clarence Stedman. The vogue for Field was not without justification. He was and still is beloved for his poems of childhood.

He himself was a collector and bibliophile of no mean attainments. He had the collectors' flair for craftsmanship, and brought that quality to bear upon his own correspondence. His letters are without exception beautifully written in a neat micrographic hand, often ornamented with illuminated initial letters in bright red, green or gold inks. Occasionally one finds Field's letters, and more frequently his manuscripts, with marginal illustrations which sometimes have a pretense of artistry, but more often are a humorous embellishment of the text.—THOMAS P. MARSHALL, in "Word Shadows of the Great."

Little Things

O, glad am I for little things,
For little feet, and little wings,
For mossy nest in hollow root,
For footprint of a midget foot.

For soaring lark above the corn,
For running wagtail on the lawn,
For lapwing in a windy sky,
For curlew's solitary cry.

ROBERT E. KEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Publishers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (German Edition) (French Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Dutch Edition) (Braille Edition), CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

More Bass, Mr. Stokowski

Little More Need Be Said of Brilliant Monday Concert

IF ANYONE has had any question as to the dearth of good music on the radio being noticed by the average intelligent person, the Stokowski oasis which loomed upon the desert horizon of Monday night stands as a fair arbiter. Ever since that broadcast the writer has been besieged by people commenting upon its beauty and excellent transmission.

To those who may have had the misfortune to miss this stellar event we are referring to the Philco hour and three-quarter broadcast of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, led by Leopold Stokowski, the first of a series of seven air concerts which will in a rather educational manner lead the listener from the early music of Monteverdi, Lulli, Vivaldi, Purcell and Bach up to the latest in modern classical music from the pens of contemporary composers.

The program was an acid test for the attention-holding ability of a great symphony when heard through radio, for the early music of the above-mentioned masters is hardly the kind of thing with which to entice the newcomer into the field of good music. A fugue to the layman is a glorified finger exercise for the piano. Nevertheless, the Stokowski rendition of Bach found an enthusiastic reception among many people whom we had seldom thought of as caring to listen to even less difficult classical music.

At the request of Mr. Stokowski himself, the radio audience was asked to send in their reactions, especially as to the technical quality of the transmission. Checking up my own with several other listeners whom one might qualify as competent radio listeners, with a knowledge of the technique used, the following is offered.

The tonal scale was complete from bottom to top, but the lower end, the bass end, was not up to the level of the middle and upper registers with the result that this part of the music (and what a glorious part of a symphony orchestra it is) suffered.

That this was possibly due to land line transmission losses might be the case; but since the concert is designed expressly for radio, then it should be worked out in terms of radio reception in the majority of the homes in which it is heard. This means that land lines must carry the program to the greatest part of the audience. It means that the music must go through R. F. amplifiers, which may affect the tone one way or the other.

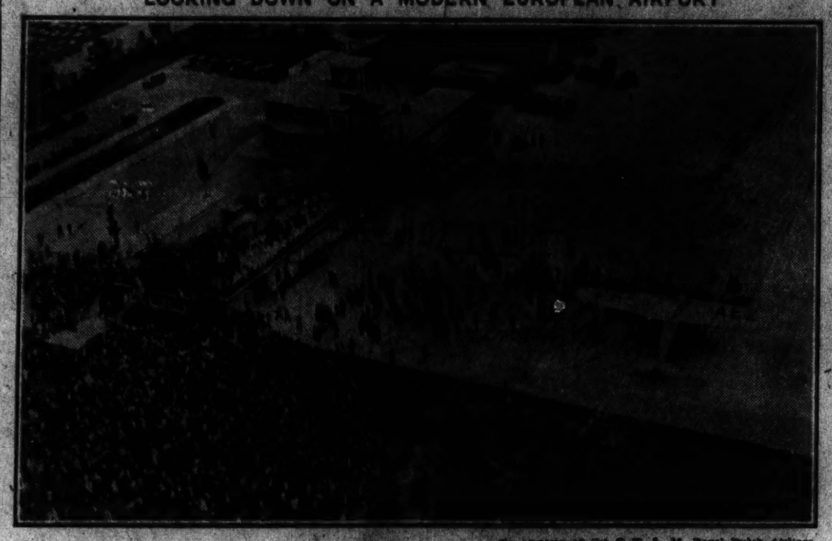
An obvious solution to this problem is to have Mr. Stokowski hear his orchestra, not from the tone lines in the hall monitor room or even from a local broadcaster, but have the signals fed up to Boston and back again, for instance, and then put on a transmitter and finally picked up by a standard receiver for the conductor to hear. This would let him hear the program exactly as it sounds to a majority of his listening audience and the arrangement of the microphones in the hall could then be juggled about until the right reception effect was obtained.

Another point mentioned by this eminent conductor in his intermission speech Monday night was his difficulty in hearing the orchestra as it would sound and at the same time lead it. This, too, could easily be solved by having Mr. Stokowski conduct from a triple soundproof glass construction booth, unable to hear the orchestra but in view of all his men. Then feeding into this booth have the loudspeaker of the set we mentioned picking up the music which has traveled a few hundred miles over land lines and then been put on the air, not just a loudspeaker from the lines into the hall. A small mike with a switch for the conductor to throw so he could speak to his men to order some change could easily be arranged. Such a system should give real results, while I am sure that anything less than this will only result in a limited concert, which does not utilize the technical possibilities of radio to the full.

Let us look forward to the next of the Stokowski-Philco series with the expectation that Mr. Stokowski will "up" the bass quite a little more.

VOLNEY D. HURD

LOOKING DOWN ON A MODERN EUROPEAN AIRPORT



By courtesy of the K. L. M. Royal Dutch Airlines

The Orderlinses of Europe as Seen From the Air is Carried Out in the Design of the Schiphol Airport, Which Serves the Dutch City of Amsterdam. With Part of Its Extensive Field Plans Still to Be Completed It Already Ranks as One of the Outstanding Airports in Europe.

LARGE concrete platforms, night landing equipment, including eight landing lights of 300,000 candlepower each; a wireless direction-finding station, and a concrete take-off strip several miles long, in course of construction, are some of the features of Schiphol, Amsterdams municipal airport.

Schiphol is a most important junction of European air lines, there being six foreign air companies whose machines land there daily, besides those of the Royal Dutch Airlines.

A weekly passenger list of 1000 and a freight tonnage of 30,000 kilograms (33 tons), distributed among seven companies, is Schiphol's long-haul traffic. Eight thousand pleasure fliers view Amsterdam from the air annually on short-trip lines. Floriculture, one of Holland's most important industries, demands haste in delivery, so it is estimated that 500 tons of flowers are shipped annually by air express from Aalsmeer, one of the most noted horticulture centers of Europe.

Paralleling the English colonial service to India is Holland's service to the Dutch East Indies. Weekly now Dutch airplanes take off from Schiphol for the East Indian colonies instead of the formerly greater intervals.

Mr. A. Plesman, managing director of the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), looks logically from ground equipment to the flying equipment. In the near future, Mr. Plesman says, all protruding parts of the airplane, wheels, engines, fuselage, etc., will have to be built inside the wings, that is, streamlined to the fullest extent. Greater flying speeds, causing faster service from point to point, thereby reducing operating costs, will be transmitted to the flying public in the form of fare reductions, Mr. Plesman stated.

The DISK MAKERS

By VOLNEY D. HURD

A MUSICAL wonder has slowly been taking form during the last few years, so slowly that it has crept upon this modern world unknown to most people. Its earliest beginnings were a wax cylinder—its maturity the work of radio engineers, and the finished product is the modern electrical phonograph, which term must include the modern records for it.

When radio was in its early years people used to say, "If only the tone was as good as a phonograph." In a few years the saying became, "If only the phonograph could sound as good as radio does now." The phonograph business was then at its lowest ebb, its prestige lost by the superior tone and physical ease of the radio—no records or needles to change.

Wise Victor heads went to the source of radio's progress, the electrical acoustical engineer. The art of cutting records electrically, instead of by the sheer force of sound vibration, was then developed. A machine which would respond to the greatly increased tonal gamut resulting from this record improvement was designed.

It was but a short step to the use of electrical amplification in the reproduction as well as the recording and and recorded music became better and better. Then came modern dynamic speakers and modern power tubes and still more art in the making of electrical records. The result? In a home equipped with these modern machines the greatest of musical masterpieces, stars and orchestras are at your bidding, not giving forth a limited and poor miniature of the original but a re-creation of the original so startlingly full that closing one's eyes produces the results of a magic carpet and you are at the concert hall, but seated in your own favorite armchair and with a program of exactly your own choosing.

To those who have had radio bring them to the heights during its early days only to find themselves lost in its present level of mediocre offerings, seldom the thing you want to hear and this, surrounded by corned beef and tooth paste advertisements, the modern phonograph raises a beckoning finger. Everyone owes it to himself to go down to a store which has these new machines in a room where they can be decently heard and have the symphonic and vocal masterpieces of the disk makers played for him. A new concept of entertainment in the home is certain to be the result.

Compared with the best radio programs the new phonograph invariably sounds better, for there is no loss between the recording and the audio end of the machine, while in radio much in-between apparatus affects the tone.

All this is by way of introducing our new department on the radio page of the Monitor, which will run each week with reviews of the latest offerings of the record makers which, carefully purchased, will soon result in a musical library which should be a constant source of joy.

"La Valse," a choreographic poem for orchestra by Maurice Ravel, and "Danse," by Claude Debussy. Played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky. Recorded by Victor. Two 12-inch records. Price $3 each.

As our inaugural review there could hardly be a happier choice than this piece, for, like the electrical phonograph, it is modern, it is played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and it presents a tonal picture which demands and receives the full possibilities of modern recording and reproduction.

When first played in London in 1921, it brought forth the comment from Edward Evans, "Ravel is fond of looking at a style or period, as it were, with his head on one side and speculating what is to be done with it." When Ravel's speculative eye fell upon the Vienna of the waltz king, Johann Strauss, this extraordinary fantasy was the result—but it went much further than the mere glorification of the dance era of the fifties.

Dazzling are the fancy and virtuoso which Ravel has expended upon this opus, exceeded perhaps only by the image he evokes. To one totally unaware of the idea behind this piece, the waltz strains assert authoritatively, "We are Strauss! We are Strauss!" Strauss viewing the turbulent war and post-war days and yet never losing the idioms, the invention, the gusto, the sweep of his waltzes of an earlier day.

The beginning is almost intermittent rumbles, formless. Gradually unrelated bits of dance rhythms and tunes appear as a mist rising out of a swamp in the light of a half-hidden moon. Wisps of mist, like dim waltzing figures in slow motion, detach themselves, each a different tune or rhythm. Bit by bit as the piece progresses these fragments merge and became more distinct, assuming their logical places in this brilliant waltz phantasy. As a preface note on the score states, "Little by little the vapors disperse, the illumination grows brighter, revealing an immense ballroom filled with dancers; the blaze of the chandeliers comes to full splendor. An Imperial Court about 1855."

Just the opening bars themselves show the tremendous steps recording and reproduction have taken. Low, with sensitive yet firm shading, only electrical recording, and even more, a phonograph which had exceptional fine bass response, could ever bring out the beauty of this introduction. Mr. Koussevitzky has given this a splendid reading. He catches so vividly the spirit of Ravel's surging, stirring rhythms yet with the fine molding so necessary for the portrayal of the Strauss thought which carries on throughout this brilliant composition—Strauss themes running like sprites before an approaching thunderstorm. A delightful summation is one of unknown origin, which, in describing this piece, says, "We dance on a volcano."

"La Valse" takes up three sides of the two 12-inch records. On the fourth is "Danse" by Claude Debussy, orchestrated by Ravel and played by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Where "La Valse" is low and rumbling, ominous and almost sinister, this piece is a delightful contrast. It is modern rhythms in old lace. We have never heard lovelier tones than those on this record, every instrument a vivid color, distinctive. The generous use of the harp and pizzicato strings, always unusually effective in reproduced music, greatly enhances its beauty as a recording.

It is a most harmonious grouping of seemingly unrelated pictures for Spanish dances mix with a touch of church processionals and rhythmic militaristic phrases merge into operetta overtures, yet at no time is it anything but delicately drawn.

New Magazine

Broadcasting Semimonthly Periodical Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

A NEW semimonthly periodical to be devoted to the professional interests of radio broadcasting announced here.

The forthcoming magazine will be known as "Broadcasting—The News Magazine of the Fifth Estate." It will be published by Broadcasting Publications, Inc., of which Harry Shaw of Waterloo, Iowa, is president. Martin Codel, Washington radio writer, is vice-president and editor, and Sol Taishoff, radio editor of the United States Daily, is secretary and managing editor. The advertising manager of the new publication is F. Gaither Taylor, former advertising manager of the Waterloo Tribune and Sarasota (Fla.) Herald.

Radio Governor

A State Executive Appoints Broadcast Advisor

RADIO'S place in government affairs is clearly shown with the recent appointment of an official radio adviser by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts in the person of George A. Harder of station WBZ-WBZA. All radio affairs and the Governor's broadcasts will be arranged and directed by Mr. Harder.

Governor Ely is a great believer in talking directly to his people through the use of radio and has had most happy results from this method. With Massachusetts averaging 56 per cent of its families equipped with radio, making it the leading state on a per capita basis so far and fourth in set totals in the United States, the Governor has a potentially large audience.

Commenting upon this appointment, Governor Ely said, "I believe that next to the press the radio is the most powerful force in molding public opinion. No governor can devote the time to informing himself fully on the new wrinkles of a science so complex as broadcasting or to the arrangements incidental to his radio engagements. It is for that reason that I have entrusted this work to Mr. Harder who has a wide experience in the field."

Handbag Screens

Milady Sees and Hears Through Metal Mesh

MILADY'S dainty metal purse is the basis of a new motion picture screen upon which, often as not, she is seen parading with the same delicate article of apparel. Patrons of Boston's Metropolitan Theater now look at a giant screen which is, in truth, a very large edition of this same mesh bag.

The new screen was invented and perfected in New England by the Whiting & Adams Company of Plainville, Mass., regarded as one of the largest manufacturers of mesh bags and costume jewelry. Myriads of tiny flat panels of aluminum are linked together, so that the whole fabric of the screen is as flexible as a mesh bag, yet the screen hangs tightly and taut as a bowstring.

Furthermore, the patron, the engineer, and the theater owner are equally pleased. Aluminum has high reflective qualities. The patron sees pictures which have an added clearness, depth and definiteness. The talkie engineer has long wanted to eliminate the muffled quality of speech and music struggling through a sound-resistant screen. Now the sound reproduction comes through clean cut spaces in the texture of the mesh. These "sound spaces" are invisible to the audience but are much more effective in transmitting sound effects, music and dialogue clearly to all parts of the theater. The new screen reduces greatly the effects of distortion and indistinctness in images on the screen when viewed from severe side angles. So even the box office is happy because the boxes and seats on the sides fill up.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Instrumental group.
5:30 Ralph Kittell and his orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Football Review, Ralph Clifford.
6:15 Doris Estey and Billy Payne.
6:30 Piano soloist.
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 Salvation Army Program.
7:30 Polish Bavarian Peasant Band.
7:45 Elisabeth D. Chapin, contralto.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council: addresses, Dr. Butler, Mr. James R. Angell, Dr. Ernest L. Bogart.
9:00 NBC, National Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar: Aileen Clark, soprano; Farrell and Endor; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Coon-Saunders Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303.3m)

5:00 p. m.—New Hampshire Atwater Kent Auditions.
5:31 "Story and Song."
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 Riverside Pals.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Talk, Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; Rodemich Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D'Orsay."
9:00 NBC, First meeting of Tall Story Club of America; Lowell Thomas, toastmaster.
9:30 NBC, First Nighter: sketch, "Bon Voyage."
10:00 NBC, Reception and dinner in honor of Marshal Petain of France.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Male Quartet.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry Go Round"; sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tropic-Aire: football scores.
6:00 "Musical Mirror": Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
6:15 Variety review.
6:30 Political talk.
6:45 "Twilight Tunes"; orchestra.
7:00 News; weather; temperature.
7:15 CBS, "Political Situation in Washington Tonight," Frederic William Wile.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; glee club.
8:30 CBS, Burt Lown and his orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
9:30 CBS, National Radio Forum: "Creating Employment by Government Building," Mr. Percy K. Heath.
10:00 Parlay Stevens and his orchestra.
10:30 Meyer Davis' La Paradis Band.
11:00 Evening Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
1:00 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:45 The Ambassadors.
6:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith.
6:45 News flashes; weather.
7:00 CBS, "Rudy" Crudy, baritone; orchestra.

GEORGE A. HARDER

7:15 Limerick Program.
7:30 "Getting the News."
7:39 Hollywood Orchestra.
8:00 The Conripers.
8:15 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:30 Criterions, male quartet.
8:45 Russell Ensemble.
9:00 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 CBS, Rank Simmons Show Boat: "Peter Bolivar, Esquire."
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 News flashes.
11:30 CBS, Harold Stern and his orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Etchings in Music."
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale; soloist.
7:15 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 18

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:50 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 "Labor and Industry in Massachusetts," Mayor James M. Curley.
1:45 NBC, Old Company's Program: American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Sunday Bright Spot: Jack Pettis and his orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; chair; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Dedication of New Pacific Coast Network; soloists; trio; orchestra.
4:30 NBC, Wonder Program: Ruth Lyon, contralto; Charles Sears, tenor; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems: "Ruddigore"; chorus; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, General Electric Twilight Program; Geraldine Farrar, soprano.
6:00 NBC, President Hoover's Unemployment Program: Sousa and the U. S. Marine Band; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Lily Pons, soprano; Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra; Mr. Walter S. Gifford introduces President Hoover; Sophie Braslau, contralto; Will Rogers.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; time; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 NBC, Red Cross Mattress Concert: Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Marjorie Peloult, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Ted Weems's Orchestra; Elmay Bailey, soprano.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mexican Typics Orchestra.
10:15 Safety Crusaders.
10:30 NBC, Fiddlers Three.
10:45 South Church, Springfield.
12:30 p. m.—Goldman String Ensemble.
12:45 "So You're Going to Europe."
1:00 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 NBC, "Sugar Coating Your Taxes," Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord.
1:45 Unitarian Hour: service.
2:15 NBC, Symphonic Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Chamber of Paranoia; tenor; Earl Burnett's Californians.
3:00 Religious Life Hour: talk.
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.
4:00 NBC, Melodies de France: Barrere Little Symphony.
4:30 Philco Concert: recorded.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, "Corawallis' Surrender," Floyd Gibbons.
6:00 Same as WEEI.
7:00 Time; Success Interview.
7:06 Sport Review; Wright Band.
7:15 NBC, Jolly Time Revue; soloists; dance orchestra.
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers; trio; Ray Perkins; popular orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: speakers; soloists; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party: Raymond Knight; male quartet; dance orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, "Land of Wonder and Fear."
10:30 WBZA Players.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Paramount organ, Harry Foisey.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Organ Melodies; soloist.
10:00 "The Song Book."
10:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ and soloist.
12:30 National Ensemble.
1:00 CBS, "Sons of Ze"; double quartet.
2:30 "Dancepators"; soloists.
3:30 Voice, violin and organ.
3:45 Yankee Quartet.
4:00 Vagabonda Orchestra; soloist.
4:30 Edward Jardon, tenor; string quartet.
5:45 L. P. Rogers's "Memories."
6:00 Same as WEEI.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Paul Pagani; soloists; piano duo; dramatic sketch.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, "Romances of the Sea."
10:00 Gus Arbheim and his orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine music.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m.—CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "The Feminist Movement," Viscountess Rhondda, from London.
12:45 CBS, "Cafe Budapesth"; Viennese music.
1:00 Reply to G. Bernard Shaw.
1:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches Program.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Pray and Braggiotti, pianists.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor; Albert Spaulding, violinist.
5:00 CBS, The Rev Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue: comedy, music; mystery drama.
6:30 Same as WEEI.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Eddie Welsh and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 News flashes.
10:45 Ed Brandt and his orchestra.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elizabeth Mansell, Palo Alto, Calif.
Mrs. James W. Furlong, Denver, Colo.
James W. Furlong, Denver, Colo.
Miss Louise Smith, Winona, Minn.
Mrs. E. E. Pike, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Hattie B. Traynor, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Blanche Christensen, Seattle, Wash.
Miss Frances Kennedy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Musical Taste Up

Radio Public's Appreciation of Classics Grows

"ARTISTS who were disturbed by the radio realise that now they are reaping harvests from the pioneer work radio has done in the cause of good music." So says a man who ought to know whereof he speaks—Arthur Judson, president of the Columbia Concerts Corporation, whose bookings for the new season, he adds, show an advance of 25 per cent over those of last year. "Today the growth in music courses, symphony orchestras and the development of an enormous public which listens regularly to the radiocasts of the finest music make it logical to estimate the potential music audience in the United States as 80 per cent of the adult public."

That positive radiocasting accomplishment covers a multitude of radiocasting sins of omission and commission. Much may well be forgiven when so much is accomplished for the listener's good. A single symphony played with keen appreciation of its values blankets, at least for the moment, the tremulous memory of a hundred crooners. In radio's record of musical achievement we would include even Mr. Knight's admirable burlesques, on the KuKu program, of music compositions so often offered that they deserve the sting of satire.

* * *

The best of the KuKu musical burlesques used Ravel's "Bolero" as the butt of its sharp orchestral witticisms. Probably Ravel himself was astonished by the wide popularity into which that composition was swept by studio orchestras seeking novelties for jaded listener appetites. There was a time, not long back, when one could dial in almost anywhere and hear the steady crescendo of that alluring rhythm. Unexpectedly, one night the KuKu orchestra picked up the "Bolero" and scattered it through the air in a wild furore of ridiculous imitation. Music can be designed to cause a smile. The KuKus showed how musical burlesque could raise an outright laugh. The "Bolero" never sounded quite the same again; rather, it was more intensely itself than before the KuKus spotlighted its peculiar individuality. And so we think that even the army of zanies who once a week, under the nit-wit generalship of Mr. Knight, aim at, and more often than might be expected hit the weak spots in radiocasting's armor, deserve to share in the commendation for radio as a medium of increasing musical appreciation.

* * *

Poetry has not fared so well on the air. That, of course, is not poetry's fault, but rather the fault of those who attempt to read it. Few know how to read good poetry out loud so that it will not sound less than good poetry. It is difficult enough to read prose well. Only rarely have we heard poetry, on the air or off, read by one who seemed to grasp the elusive inner meanings of the lines; and it is one thing to grasp those meanings, and quite another to project their feeling through the spoken words. Two men have done better than most—Frank Knight of WABC and Basil Ruysdael of WOR. But we think that they, too, make the mistake of injecting into their reading a bit too much awe. Here is something, the poetry reader seems to say to himself, "That must be reverenced. Prose, the language of common talk, I can read with more freedom. But poetry, if it is real poetry, has an essential sublimity that I must project in my spoken word, somehow." And so the reader projects his laudable respect for the lines he is reading with such exaggeration that the listener thinks more of the reader than of the inner meaning of what is read. Self is the wall built between, the wall that shuts out the real loveliness of the lines.

L. A.

Steam Airplanes

Method of Langley to Be Proved Practical

By the Associated Press

STEAM, oldest of modern sources of power, as a motive force for the airplane, newest form of transportation, is to be put to practical test in Cleveland soon. The power which Stephenson first used to propel the locomotive and Robert Fulton applied to the steamboat is being developed in the airplane by the Great Lakes Aircraft Corporation.

Engineers of Great Lakes Aircraft declare that development of the steam plant for planes has been made possible only because new metals have been developed in the past few years which furnish the required tensile strength, lightness in weight, and hardness.

The plant would work up 2350 horsepower, especially desirable for large transport and commercial planes and military craft.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF OCT. 19-25

MONDAY, OCT. 19

7:30-7:45—Boswell Sisters, vocal trio. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. CBS to KFH, Wichita.

7:30-7:45—Phil Cook, the Quaker Man. Monday to Friday inclusive. NBC—WJZ to KSL, Salt Lake City.

7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. Daily except Sunday. CBS to KFH, Wichita, Kan.

7:45-8—The Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. Daily except Sunday. NBC—WEAF to WENR, Chicago.

8-8:30—Seconyland Sketch. "Sheridan's Ride." NBC—WEAF to WBEN, Buffalo.

8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.

8:30-8:45—Kate Smith's Swanee Music. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.

8:30-8—Death Valley Days Sketch. "Stolen Funds." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. "Stolen Rubber"; Gladys Rice, soprano; James Melton, tenor; male quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9:9:30—Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra. Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—General Motors' "Parade of the States." Dedicated to Virginia, in keeping with Yorktown celebration. John Powell, composer-pianist, will play his "Negro Rhapsody." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Musical Dominoes. Popular orchestra; piano duo. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Peggy English, guest soloist; Pierre Brugnon, tenor; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Gold Meral Express, Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. H. I. Phillips, columnist, master of ceremonies. CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City.

10:30-11—"Real Folks" sketch. "The Great Turtle Race." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

11-11:15—"The Street Singer." Voice and accordion. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—Miss Lee Morse, songs. NBC—WEAF to KSD, St. Louis.

11-11:30—Slumber music. Concert orchestra. Daily. NBC—WJZ to stations available.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20

7-7:15—Mid-Week Hymn Sing. Mixed quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Odette Myrtil and her Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

7:30-7:45—Southern Dairies Orchestra. Tuesday and Friday. CBS—Dixie network.

7:30-7:45—Kaltenborn Edits the News. Tuesday and Thursday. CBS and KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

7:45-8—Back of the News in Washington. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Lois Bennett, soprano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KPAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:30—Abe Lyman's Band. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. CBS and KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-8:45—Red Goose Adventures. Custer story. CBS transcontinental.

8:30-8:45—Heel Hugger Harmonies. Male quartet and string ensemble. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—"Thrillers." "Snoozy Bay of Salonika." NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:45-9—Walter Winchell, columnist. Morton Downey, guest artist. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

9-9:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Concert orchestra. Armchair quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Baseball Program. Soloists; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9:30-10—Fuller Man. Soloists; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10-10:30—Old Singer's Memories. Light opera review by Henry M. Neely, with chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:30-10:45—Clara, Lu and Em. Daily except Monday. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:30-11—"Arabesque" sketch. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21

7-7:15—Snoop and Peep. Comedy detectives. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. Wednesday and Friday. NBC—WJZ to WLW, Cincinnati.

8-8:15—College Memories. Male quartet NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—"The Silver Flute." Dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF chain.

8:15-8:30—Guy Robertson, baritone, Leonard Joy and his orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KSL, Salt Lake City.

8:30-9—Mobiloil Concert. Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA, Denver.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Rollikers Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS, Chicago.

9-9:30—Halsey Stuart's "Old Counsellor." Concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. Sketch, "The Man with the Twisted Lip." NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City, Iowa.

9:30-10—Marcella Shields, Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon. Comedy and vocal trio. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9:30-10:30—Falmolive Hour. Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; Cameo Trio, female voices; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10-10:15—Annette Hanshaw, contralto. Male quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. Mendelssohn program. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:15-11—Columbia Concerts Corporation program. Carlos, Salzeda, harpist; Georges Barrere, flutist. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—Siring orchestra. Maj. Ralph Sazs, West Point football coach; James Melton, tenor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

Thursday, Oct. 22

7:15-7:30—Reis and Dunn, vocal duo. Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—"The World Today." "Great Britain's Choice." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:45-8—"Famous Fallacies of Business." Talk series by Merle Thorpe, editor. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

8-8:15—Dixie Spiritual Singers. Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KPAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-9—Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees. Irene Bordoni, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Tin-Tin-Tin Thriller. "The Prisoner." NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

8:30-8:45—Pickard Family. Hill billy songs. NBC—WJZ to KWK, St. Louis.

8:30-8:45—"Quiet Harmonies." Female trio and orchestra. CBS to stations available.

9-9:30—Arco Dramatic Musicals. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Tescha Seidel, violinist. Concert orchestra. Wagnerian program. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Maxwell Ensemble. Don Voorhee's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. Sketch, "The Stolen Submarine Plans." NBC—WJZ to WENR, Chicago.

10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Reminiscences by Edwin C. Hill, newspaper man. Victor Young's Trumpeters. CBS to KLZ, Denver.

10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra. Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:30-10:45—Tito Guizar, Spanish tenor. Vincent Sorey's Orchestra. CBS to KOH, Reno.

10:45-11—Peters' Parade. Irene Beasley, contralto; male trio; popular orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23

11-12—NBC Music Appreciation Hour. Walter Damrosch lecturing and conducting symphony orchestra. NBC—WEAF and WJZ to KOA, Denver.

7-7:45—Major Bowes's Family. Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver

7:15-7:30—Miss. Frances Aida, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. Wednesday. NBC—WJZ to WLW, Cincinnati.

8-8:30—"Thrillers." "Snoozy Bay of Salonika." NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:30-9—Nestle Orchestra. George Jessel, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KPAB, Lincoln.

8:30—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-9—"Marsh of Time." Dramatized news sketches; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Chicquot Club. Harry Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9:30-10—Interwoven Pair. Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra

EDUCATIONAL

Brothers and Sisters, All

By CARILYN STEVENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnetka, Ill.

WE HEARD that North Shore Country Day School was carrying on an interesting project in pioneer life in the second grade. They had gone down to Chicago to see the reproduction of Fort Dearborn on the World's Fair grounds, all dressed up as pioneer men and women, where they had danced Pop Goes the Weasel. They had furnished a room as a pioneer's home and had done other fascinating things, it was said. So we paid the pioneers a visit.

We arrived just at the end of the morning's handicraft period. Two little girls were hurrying to finish hemming a bed cover. Hurry made little fingers bungle and Betty looked up dolefully.

"I can't thread my needle," she told her world.

"I'll thread it for you," volunteered Charles, marching across the room and not only threading the needle but helping the girls with their hem.

Then it was "talk-time," when various children came up in front to tell their classmates about something that had interested them. Instead of holding back reluctantly as many grown-ups do when they are given the golden opportunity to make three-minute speeches, these second graders rushed to the front as if impelled by a bursting desire to share with others their choicest experiences. It was on Monday, and naturally most of the speeches circled about the expedition to Fort Dearborn which had taken place on Friday. By way of a starter, the teacher suggested that each one tell the thing that appealed to him most on the visit. The first boy said that the most exciting part of the day was when they all stopped at a drug-store and had ginger ale and ice cream cones. But when they were once well launched on the subject of Fort Dearborn and pioneer days, ginger ale and ice cream were forgotten, and each had a valuable titbit to contribute about the trip.

"I Liked—"

"I liked the blockhouses best and the flagpole and there was a place underneath where you could go and get water from Lake Michigan when the Indians came," Marjory was saying. "I forget what you call it—"

"Tunnel is what you mean," called Jimmy from the back seat.

"Oh, yes, that's it—tunnel," agreed Marjory continuing her story.

"I saw a sword I liked," said Jack when it came his "talk-time."

"Why, you couldn't have seen a sword 'cause they didn't use swords in those days," interrupted several children from their seats.

"But I saw one anyway," persisted Jack, holding his ground stanchly.

This opened up considerable discussion back and forth which the teacher didn't interfere with. Although everyone was vitally interested, no one seemed unpleasantly upset by the difference of opinions and the whole give-and-take was most good-natured. In fact, during the whole talk-time, although there were many interruptions and corrections from the seats, no speaker resented these but regarded them rather as desirable boosts over difficult hurdles. By the time it came Junior's turn on the floor enthusiasm was running high and everyone was so anxious to talk that interruptions came thick and fast. The teacher finally suggested that it might be considerate and a square deal to give Junior his chance.

"Oh, well," he said sitting down good-naturedly, "let 'em all talk if they want to. I guess I've finished anyway."

After talk-time every one wrote a letter to thank the kind gentleman who had made possible the Fort Dearborn excursion. It was not at all like the old copybook writing lesson, and unless a person knew something about progressive methods he might have wondered just what was happening.

For instance, "I need an eraser for what I'm doing. Haven't got one," sung out Billy, his eyes intent on his letter evidently sure that his needs would be promptly met, as indeed they were.

"I've got one, here it is," said Warren getting up and walking clear around several tables to give the eraser to Billy.

"How do you spell 'taking'?" asked another child.

This time Jimmy came to the rescue.

Not Left Out

Two little girls on different sides of the room, working intently on their own individual tasks, paid little attention to anything that was going on around them. However, they did not give the impression of being left out of things, but rather that they were being pleasantly included in the chummy circle even while they worked at what absorbed them most. Probably the contentment manifested by these two children suggested this idea.

Now it was recess time and they all ran out to the playground where we could see them from the window. Some ran at once to play in a half-built log house that they were working on for shop-work. Almost all seemed to carry into their play something that had to do with pioneer days.

After recess came what, to us at least, was the big adventure of the morning. Off the schoolroom was a small room which they had fitted up to represent a pioneer's home. There was a crude open fireplace with red paper for glowing logs, a rope-bed, bunks on the wall, a rough table with clay dishes and many other interesting details.

"Do they ever use this room?" we had asked the teacher during recess.

"Oh, yes," answered Mrs. Carey, "they love this room. They often have permission to go in and play in groups. Would you like to see a group at play?"

"Yes, indeed, but will it not make them self-conscious to have an observer present."

"Oh, no. They won't even know you are present. They will be entirely absorbed in their own play."

So five girls and two boys came in to play pioneers. From then on for ten minutes or more we saw some of the loveliest bits of make-believe it has ever been our privilege to witness. It far transcended "creative dramatics," for it bubbled forth out of their own mental richness with simplicity and childlike spontaneity. Helen seated herself at the spinning wheel directly she entered the room.

"I would like to spin," said Betty wistfully coming up.

"All right," said Helen getting up at once, "then I will wash the dishes."

Two other little girls went to bed in the corner while Barbara covered them up. The two boys went out to hunt for deer to supply the family with food. Upon their return they crawled up into the bunks on the wall. Meanwhile Barbara sat down to warm her hands at the fire. Though no child definitely "took a part," Helen by her unselfish thoughtfulness became the little mother of the brood as she went about preparing make-believe food and setting the table for the rest. She carefully saw that everyone was seated and served before she would sit down. Betty carried breakfast to the two hunters still in the bunks who asked in turn for bananas, strawberries and cream and ice cream. While these may not have been strictly "period" dishes and altogether a few other bad slips were made the spirit of the whole play was delightfully serious. One could well imagine how the daring bravery of the hunters and the gently housewifely bustle of those left at home well represented accurately the characteristics of the men and women who pushed back again and again the boundaries of our country.

The Actual Project

As we sat there watching this little group of children at play and thinking over the events of the morning, suddenly Fort Dearborn, pioneer days, rope-beds, Indians and block-houses all disappeared and the spirit of coöperation, helpfulness and brotherly kindness manifested during that whole morning by these second graders blazed forth as the real project that had been carried through in that schoolroom.

When the children had left for lunch we asked Mrs. Carey, "What has brought about such a beautiful spirit of unity among these children?"

"Perhaps it is the result of their all working together and playing together the whole year through with one common interest, one central group motive. They have shared this pioneer project and month by month they have become bound closer and closer together into one group until they have become one little family motivated by one unselfish central desire for their group project to succeed."

The lessons in character building and spiritual growth that these second graders have been learning during this year far transcends any amount of intellectual knowledge they may have acquired and will be remembered long after pioneer days are forgotten. These children sharing their work and their play have been learning that greatest of all lessons, that we are all one family, brothers and sisters, all.

Indoor Sand Box

Children enjoy playing in the sand in winter as in summer. It is easy to furnish a suitable sand table. An old table, which is not too wide to be passed through doorways, is best since it can easily be moved from one room to another as desired.

Saw the legs off so that the table will be the proper height for the young users to sit about it in comfort. The table top can be converted into a fine sand box by nailing smooth boards, about six inches wide, about the four sides. Clean sand is then spread over the bottom of the box to a depth of about three inches.

The children will take pleasure in using the indoor sand box after the fashion of the outdoor one. If a piece of table oilcloth, denim or canvas is laid on the floor under the table, it will catch any sand that may be spilled over the edges of the box.

By Ewing Galloway, New York

ALL IN A GIRL'S EDUCATION

Hostess and Guests

How naturally gracious and prettily at ease they are in their "learning that is playing." Thoughtfulness for the happiness of others, good manners and all the little courtesies are here absorbed and expressed as a matter of course, and not likely to be forgotten. The very un-self-consciousness of it is a precious thing to be protected by the parent.

▼ ▼ The Parent ▼ ▼

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Friends:

The Parent column has helped me many times in training our two children. I have noticed that if we talk things over with them, they respond more quickly. They love to feel they are helping and are quick to coöperate when they fully understand a situation. Many times we find that they see things more clearly and quickly than we do. These little "family talks" have also made them more considerate and have led to a closer relationship in the family.

We began this when they were just youngsters in grade school and now that they are older we find it even more helpful; for by reasoning things out they are able to see that it never is just a whim of ours whether we say "Yes" or "No," but is based on what seems best for all concerned.

This summer some friends and their little four-year-old boy visited us. I was so impressed by the little boy's bright face and manly way as he stepped up to me to shake hands, and one could see that he just loved everything. I watched to see how they trained him, because I felt I had something to learn.

This mother never raised her voice, or said, "You must do thus and so." She was always polite and considerate in making her requests. When he was playing outside I heard her call him: "Billy, when you have finished that, come in and see what Mother has for you to do." I wondered if he would remember, but in about five minutes in bounded a happy little boy, eager to do whatever he could to help Mother. He was always spoken to, by both parents, as though he were some particular friend whom they were delighted to have help them, and the result was a happy, contented little boy.

We all appreciate The Christian Science Monitor. We have had it in our home for over 15 years, and as the children learned to read they were encouraged to read it. They have found it most helpful in their school work.

I notice that when children acquire the taste for truthful news, as published in the Monitor, they have very little desire to read the sensational news of other newspapers. We have never had the other newspapers in our home, as we wanted them to have only the best.

(Mrs.) H. E. W.

* * *

Waban, Mass.

Dear Friends:

The Parent column has so often given me useful suggestions on bringing up children that I should like to contribute to it, and so I send these few thoughts hoping they may be useful to some one.

Occasionally a child's naughtiness seems to reach a climax. In this case I find I get better results by resisting the temptation to spank. A spanking invariably brings defiance, a look or action which seems to say "I'll do it again if I dare." When I punish my two-year-old by putting him into his crib and explain lovingly the reason for his punishment and the right course of action, I avoid the discord that a spanking arouses. If the little one shows signs of temper, pulls hair or slaps, to explain that he can be gentle like the little lamb is more effective than to use harsher measures.

It is right and possible to expect obedience and good behavior even from very little children. Children seem to be very sensitive to the thoughts of their elders around them. When my boys are naughty I often find that I have been afraid they might disturb some neighbor or perhaps I have been thinking I was tired and would like to hurry them off to bed.

When obedience to a reasonable request has been called for it should be insisted upon firmly. For a while when my older boy was little he used to cry at bedtime every night. Each time before I left the room I told him to be quiet and then waited until he stopped crying. After a week or two there was no more crying at bedtime.

As in other lines of work expectancy of good, untiring patience and love bring the best results.

(Mrs.) D. G. W.

Helping a Child Form a Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

SOME children take to books as eagerly as do ducks to the nearest pond. They are hardly out of their cradles before they are inclining to literary things, to the written word and the printed book, whether their parents approve such precocious bookishness or not.

But even the most bookish child, accustomed to browse in the domestic library, may need awakening to the fact that the food of literature may be purchased as naturally as the household loaf; that there is infinite variety, fitted to all tastes and needs, from which each may choose, and that there are delightful places called bookshops where one may spend money with as much joy and satisfaction as in those which offer toys and sweets.

Indeed, we who are familiar with the delights of bookshops are too apt to forget that everyone does not know the way there equally well; that the unaccustomed ones need to be shown the way, to have the door thrown open, to be set at ease, even to have suggested to them the mere idea of buying books at all.

Boys who love books and can afford to buy them sometimes need the suggestion from without before they set about the selection and purchase of books for themselves. And, since that is so, surely it is wise to encourage children betimes to form their own little libraries, not merely by presenting them with books of our own choice for them, but by taking them with some money in their hands, to the bookshops, and letting them enjoy the delight of looking over the books at leisure, seeking the intellectual food for their "own eating," coming to know something of the infinite variety of subject and quality, and thus learn to discern and select what gratifies their own taste and meets their own need. Incidentally, in such hours, the bookish child will familiarize himself with formats, editions and prices, will cultivate taste and extend his range of interests, as well as acquire and practice the fine manners requisite in those who would worthily frequent the world of books—the quiet behavior which does not disturb others, the scrupulous care in handling which cannot soil or injure even the most delicate or costly book.

Some bookshops make special provision for child-customers, providing little chairs and tables where the children may examine the books, make excursions among them, before deciding on a purchase. But any intelligent bookseller will gladly cooperate with the grownups who accompany children on adventures in book buying, by leaving them time and freedom, aided by a little judicious guidance and advice, which enables each child not only to make a wholly satisfying choice but, on each visit, to find himself more intelligently at home in this delightful treasure house of books.

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Darrell Jordan, Box 277, Friendship, N. Y.

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Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

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PRICE CHANGES OF MARKET ARE RATHER SMALL

Trading for Short Session Is Light—Week-End Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Securities markets were quiet and fairly stable in today's short session.

Shares worked a little higher for a time, but week-end profit-taking imparted a somewhat heavy tone in the final dealings. Some of the prominent shares registered losses of from fractions to about a point.

A feature of the bond market was the lifting of pressure against the United States Government issues, which had declined sharply in the previous session, in response to higher money rates.

Both markets were dull. The turnover in stocks was only moderately above 500,000 shares for the two-hour session.

Shares closing a point or so lower included American Telephone, New York Central, Allied Chemical, and Southern Pacific. U. S. Steel, General Motors, and American Can, however, closed with negligible changes.

Some of the food, non-ferrous metal and specialty shares were firm. National Lead, a thinly traded issue, pushed up 7 points, and Coca Cola more than 3. Issues gaining a point or so included Kennecott, American Smelting, Alaska Juneau, National Biscuit, United Biscuit, Corn Products and American Sugar.

Mercantile Reviews

The mercantile reviews appearing at the end of the week were somewhat more cheerful, reporting that the cooler weather had given a fresh impulse to retail trade, and the comment from business centers generally was somewhat more cheerful, although aggregate changes were small.

Reviews of the steel industry at the end of the week spoke of fair improvement in the inquiry from the automobile makers and farm implement manufacturers. How soon this inquiry may be translated into actual gains in production remained somewhat in doubt, for estimates of aggregate activity in the Youngstown area next week indicate a substantial slackening.

The cotton market pushed up 90 to $1.10 a bale, a substantial gain.

Foreign exchanges were generally firmer. The German mark continued yesterday's improvement, on the victory of Chancellor Bruening in the Reichstag, ruling at 23.30 cents, up .15 of one cent. Sterling cables were a cent higher at $3.88½, and the Canada dollar rose ⅛ of a cent to 89½ cents.

Bonds Have Steady Tone

The bond market was about steady today, with the United States Government group showing a much steadier tone in quiet trading. High-grade rails were mixed.

The Treasury 3¼s, 3s and 4s firmed on small turnovers, while the Liberty group was inactive. The dullness contrasted sharply with the heavy selling of Government securities yesterday.

Some heaviness appeared in such rails as Atchison general 4s and Delaware & Hudson 4s. However, Illinois Central 4½s and New York Central 5s rallied a point or more, although demand was light.

American Telephone issues eased, but selling pressure lightened and losses were nominal. The utility division generally showed narrow changes oer the previous close. In the industrials higher prices prevailed for Chile Copper 5s, Goodrich 6½s and International Match 5s.

German Government obligations strengthened slowly, the 7s rising about a point. French 7s and Italian 7s were other firm spots.

GRAINS AT CHICAGO HAVE UPWARD TREND

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Grains tended upward early today, helped by stock market advances. Commission House purchasing of wheat was active, with selling confined largely to profit-taking.

Opening ⅛ to ¾ cent higher, wheat continued firm. Corn started unchanged to ½ up and later rose all around.

Opening prices were: Wheat, December, 50⅞@51; March, 54½; May, 55@55¼; July, 55⅝@⅞.

Corn, December, 35½@¾; March, 38; May, 39½@39¾; July, 41⅝@½.

Oats, December, 22⅜; May, 24⅞.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	6.15	6.34	6.14	6.34	+.23
December	6.24	6.44	6.24	6.43	+.21
January	6.38	6.55	6.35	6.55	+.21
March	6.58	6.74	6.55	6.74	+.21
May	6.78	6.94	6.74	6.94	+.21
July	6.95	7.14	6.94	7.13	+.21

Spots, 6.50, up 25 points.
Tone at close, very steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	+.20
December	6.43	6.54	6.35	6.53	+.20
January	6.48	6.65	6.46	6.65	+.22
March	6.66	6.85	6.64	6.80	+.18
May	6.87	7.00	6.87	7.00	+.18
July	7.06	7.30	7.06	7.30	+.21

b Bid. Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	6.26	6.34	6.24	6.33b	+.19
December	6.23	6.44	6.25	6.40	+.17
January	6.37	6.54	6.35	6.51	+.19
March	6.58	6.73	6.54	6.69	+.17
May	6.77	6.93	6.76	6.89	+.18
July	6.97	7.13	6.93	7.11	+.21

b—Bid. Tone at close very steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.48b	+.02
December	4.40	4.48	4.39	4.36b	+.02
January	4.43	4.43	4.37	4.37b	+.02
March	4.50	4.50	4.46	4.46b	+.02
May	4.56	4.59	4.52	4.51b	+.02
July	4.61	4.63	4.57	4.57b	+.02

Spots 4.76 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 1000; (American) none. b Bid.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	chg.
October	67.00	67.50	—1.00
November	66.00	66.00	—1.00
December	67.00	67.50	—.50
January	67.00	67.00	—1.00
February	66.80	66.80	—1.00
March	66.40	66.40	—1.00
April	66.00	66.00	—1.00

All bid prices. Tone at close quiet.

R. C. A.-VICTOR CORP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—President David Sarnoff of Radio Corporation of America announces the resignation of Edward E. Shumaker, president of R. C. A.-Victor Corporation, effective Jan. 1, 1932.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 17	Last Oct. 16
16⅛	3⅛		Abitibi Pow & P	100	3	3	3	3
23½	8		Adams Express	800	9¾	9	9¼	9¼
12¾	2¾		Adams Millis	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13½	10	1	Addressograph	100	13¼	12¾	13¼	13¼
100⅝	82	3	Air Reduction	300	84	83	83	83
69⅝	8	.60	Alaska-Juneau	13000	11⅝	11⅛	11	11⅛
38⅝	3⅛	..	Allegany Corp	100	4	4	4	4
80½	8	..	Allegh pf ww ex	400	9½	9	9	9
85½	8	..	Allegheny pf xw	300	9¾	9½	9½	9½
183¾	68	9‡	Allied Chem	8100	81½	78¾	78¾	80
18⅞	4	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
23	13	3	Amerada	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
38	21⅛	2.40	Am Brake Shf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
125⅝	71⅝	2‡	Am Can	5100	84	83¼	83¾	83
38⅝	8	..	Am Ch & Dy	100	11	11	11	11
48⅝	31¼	3‡	Am Chicle	300	35	34½	34½	34½
21⅛	3	..	Am Colortype	100	7	7	7	7
21⅝	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	11½	11	11	11
23⅝	4	..	Am European	100	5	5	5	5
61¾	10¾	..	Am & For Pow	6400	14⅝	13	13½	13⅝
78¾	22	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	28	26	26	26
10⅝	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	1200	8	8¾	8	8¾
21⅝	10½	3	Am Ice	100	11	11	11	11
28	..	..	Am International	200	9¼	9	9	8¾
30¾	8	..	Am Locomotive	300	11	11	11	10½
94⅝	60⅛	7	Am Loco pf	100	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80½
23¾	4	..	Am Metal	200	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼
39⅞	3⅝	..	Am Nat Gas pf	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
67½	35	30	Am News	10	39½	39½	39½	..
64⅞	14⅛	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	16¾
21⅞	..	.60	Am Radiator	6200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
13¾	2¼	..	Am Republics	300	4⅛	4	4	4
37⅝	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	13¾	13⅞	13	13¾
86	27	5	Am Safety Razor	400	35	34½	35	35
84¼	19¾	1¾	Am Smelt & Ref	1500	35	34⅜	35	35
68	..	..	Am Solvents & C	200	..	..	¾	¾
31½	7	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	11½	11	11⅛	10⅝
113	70¼	7	Am Steel P pf	10	85	85	85	84½
48¾	38	2½‡	Am Stores	100	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
68	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	400	48½	48½	48½	48½
202½	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	5700	136⅝	134⅞	136⅝	136½
80⅜	23¼	3	Am Wat Wks	1300	30¼	29⅞	30	29⅝
75	22	3	Am WW&E ct	100	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37⅛
117⅛	3⅜	..	Am Woolen	300	8	8	8	8
40	20	..	Am Woolen pf	300	28½	28	28½	34⅛
43	12⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	1900	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	14⅞
18	6	..	Archer Daniels	100	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝
73	20	7	Armour Del pf	200	33½	32	33½	33
4⅛	1	..	Armour Ill A	1100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
29⅝	9¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	300	11	10½	10½	10⅝
203¾	97½	10	Atchison T&SF	1000	117⅞	115⅛	116⅝	116⅛
23⅝	9½	1	Atl Refining	1600	13¾	13	13⅛	13
54	21	4	Atlas Powder	300	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21⅝
298⅛	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	6900	121⅛	118	118⅝	119
6½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

—B—

27⅞	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	200	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
104½	38	7	Baldwin Loco pf	10	43	43	43	43¾
87⅛	38	5	Balt & Ohio	7000	40¾	39½	39½	39½
10	1¾	..	Barker Bros	100	2	1¾	2	2
14¼	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	900	6	5⅞	6	6
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	300	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜	47¼
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	44	44	44	..
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	1400	17	16¾	16⅝	16⅞
46¾	24⅝	2	Best & Co	300	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜	30⅛
70¾	34½	2	Bethlehem Steel	1500	28⅞	28	28	28⅛
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	300	88¾	88¾	88¾	87
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	600	27½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
76½	37	3‡	Borden	2300	48	47¼	47¼	47⅛
30⅝	9¾	1	Borg Warner	300	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
22¾	8¼	1¼	Briggs Mfg	100	13	13	13	12⅞
69⅜	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1300	45	41	41	41¼
15	3¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
114	80	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	83	83	83	83
34⅛	7⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	9¾	8¾	9¾	..
50	21	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	22	22	22	22
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	300	5	5	5	4¾
15⅜	4⅜	.80	Bulova Watch	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
32½	10	1	Burroughs Add	3600	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
104	56	7	Bush Term deb	10	60	60	60	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
69¾	12⅝	..	Byers	1400	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17⅞

—C—

53	13⅞	2	Calif Packing	200	18¼	18⅛	18½	18
45⅜	11	1½	Canadian Pacific	2500	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝
45	14	..	Canada Dry	1500	18	17⅝	18	18
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19	19	19	18⅞
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	14500	49½	47½	47⅞	48½
4	1½	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	300	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
8¾	2½	..	Century Ribbon	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	1700	15⅜	13⅞	15⅛	13⅛
54⅜	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	1900	27	26¾	27	26⅞
46½	23¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	2900	33¼	32	32	32¼
7⅞	3⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	400	5½	5	5¼	5⅛
27½	12	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	18½	18	18½	18
8⅞	22	..	Chi Mil & St P	1300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15⅜	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	6½	6	6	6½
45½	13½	4	Chi & N'western	100	17¾	17½	17½	17⅞
15½	3¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	6	5¾	6	6
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	12	12	12	12
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	29	28¾	28¾	28¾
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	200	53	53	53	53
33¾	8	..	Childs Company	300	11½	11	11½	11
25¾	11⅜	1	Chrysler	6800	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
4⅜	..	..	City Stores	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
170	98½	7.50	Coca Cola	1700	111¾	108	111	108
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	32	32	32	32¼
17½	7⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	300	87½	87½	87½	..
32½	8½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
44⅜	16⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	8500	21½	21	21¼	21¼
111½	33	4	Columbia Carb	3200	43	43	43	43
23½	8	1.60	Comm Credit	1100	11⅞	11	11⅞	11
35⅞	30	3	Comm Cred A	200	21	21	21	20½
34	15½	.2	Comm Inv Tr	200	18	18	18	17
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvents	2500	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅜
12	4½	.40	Comwith & So	4800	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5½
13¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	1300	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10¼
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	7500	72⅜	71⅝	72⅛	72⅛
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	600	98	97½	97½	98
15⅞	9½	1	Consol Laundries	400	10½	10	10½	..
43½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	24½	23¾	24½	24
8½	2¼	..	Container A	2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3	¾	..	Container B	200	1	1	1	..
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
3¾	¾	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	300	42½	42½	42½	42½
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	2200	32	37¼	38	37¾
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1500	28¾	28½	28¾	28
4½	1⅝	..	Cont Motors	4000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
86⅛	36½	3	Corn Products	2100	44¾	44	44	43¾
18	3¾	..	Coty	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	300	24½	24½	24½	24
2⅝	½	..	Cuban Cane Pr	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	400	37½	38	37½	..
5½	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	1000	2½	2	2	2½
8½	2¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	700	3	2⅞	2¾	3⅛
107	70	8	Cushman 8%	10	70	70	70	..
41	12½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	13	13	13	13

—D—

187¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	800	102	100½	100½	102¼
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	1900	41	39½	39½	40½
195	112	8	Detroit Edison	200	128	128	128	..
23	12½	1	Diamond Match	300	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	600	25	24½	25	25
13½	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	200	9	9	9	8⅝
32⅛	21	3½	Dreser A	400	22	21½	22	21
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	15½	15	15	15
107	53¾	4‡	Du Pont de Nem	9500	59¾	58½	59	57⅝
124⅝	108½	6	Du Pont deb	300	109	109	109	109

—E—

185¾	93	8‡	Eastman Kodak	3900	109	107	107½	108
135	121	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	121¾	121½	121½	..
21⅞	7½	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	300	9	9	9	..
69	35½	..	Edmgton B pf	400	54½	54	54	55
74⅜	30	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6500	37⅛	36¾	37	36½
6⅜	2¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
60¾	16½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	11300	32⅝	31¾	31¾	32¼
108½	66⅛	7	Elec Pow & L pf	600	78	76	76	78
98¾	55	6	El Pwr&L 6% pf	300	65	64¾	65	65
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	900	33¼	32¾	33¼	33
49	22	1.60	Engineers Pub S	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
91	60¾	5½	Enginrs PS6½pf	200	61	61	61	..
39¾	20¾	..	Erie RR	600	14⅞	13¾	13¾	14⅜
45½	13⅜	4	Erie RR 1pf	400	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18
40½	13	4	Erie RR 2pf	200	14	14	14	13¾

—F—

15½	2⅞	..	Fed Screw W	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
30	8½	1.20	Fed Water Serv	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
31½	13	1	Firestone T&R	200	14½	14½	14½	..
103	41	2½	First Nat Stores	200	50	50	50	49¾
64½	10¼	1	Fostr-Wheeler	2100	15½	14½	15	14
46¾	24⅜	2	Fourth Nat Inv	100	31½	31½	31½	..
70¾	34½	2	Foundation	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	..
123⅞	75	7	Fox Film A	2400	8½	7⅞	8⅛	8
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	8100	20¼	20	20½	20

—G—

60	21	3	Gamewell	100	32	31⅜	30½	30½	32½
2¾	⅜	..	Gardner Motor	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
73⅛	38⅛	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	46¼	45⅞	46¼	45⅞
47	8¾	3	Gen Asphalt	200	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
65	17	..	Gen Cable pf	20	18	18	18	18
84⅜	24⅛	1.60	Gen Electric	5700	30⅜	29⅞	30	29⅞
12½	4⅛	.80	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
31½	7⅜	..	Gen Foods	2100	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	35¼
8½	2½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	100	3	3	3	..
50	32	3	Gen Mills	100	33½	33	33½	32½
100½	94	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	..
48	22½	3	Gen Motors	19700	26	25½	25⅝	25⅝
83	55	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	91¾	91	91¼	91½
23	4⅜	..	Gen Pub Service	600	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6½
84½	22½	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	34⅜	32	32	34½
74½	17	3	Gen Rity pf ww	800	17⅝	17	17	18
15½	1⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	1100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
39⅝	21½	..	Gillette Saf Ras	2700	14⅝	13¾	13¾	13⅝
16⅜	4½	..	Glidden	700	7½	6½	7½	6⅝
83	48	7	Glidden pf	10	59½	59½	59½	59
9⅞	3⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5	4¾	5	4⅝
43½	18	2½	Gold Dust	900	31⅝	31	31	31½
20⅞	5	..	Goodrich	300	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
33⅛	3⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hose	100	8½	8½	8½	..
6¾	1	..	Gould Coupler A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
6½	1⅜	..	Graham Paige	400	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
22⅜	8¾	1	Granby	200	8	8	8	7⅞
28⅛	2¼	..	Grand-Sil Stores	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
43	25⅝	1	Grant (WT)	2000	33	32	32	32⅝
60⅜	30	4	Great Nor pf	400	35½	34	35	34
23⅛	13	2	Great Nor Ore	100	15	15	15	..
96⅛	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	83½	83¼	83¼	83¾
8⅝	1⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
78	14⅝	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	17	17	17	15

—H—

63⅛	25½	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	37½	37½	37½	..
19⅜	11	1.20	Hall Printing	100	13	12	12	12
103¾	71⅜	8	Hershey Choc	100	80	80	80	79¾
37	17	2½	Holland Furnace	200	18	18	18	18
..	9⅜	3	Houdaille Her B	800	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
68⅛	18	..	Houston Oil	1100	30½	27	27	28
14¾	4	..	Houston Oil new	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
65	32½	4.50	Household Fin pf	100	56	56	56	..
22	5½	2	Howe Sound	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
30	7⅞	1	Hudson Motor	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
13¼	3¼	..	Hupp Motors	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞

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62	24⅛	4	Ill Central	3400	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	30⅝
67	28	4	Ill Central Ldsd	100	45	45	45	45
38	21	6	Indus Rayon	100	27½	27½	27½	28⅛
183	48	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
11⅜	3½	..	Inspiration Cop	100	11½	11½	11½	..
13⅝	7	..	Insurantshare Mut	100	7½	7½	7½	8
8⅝	4	.40	Insurantshare Pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
34	7¾	..	Interboro Rap Tr	10	11¾	11	11	11½
18	4	..	Interlake Iron	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
179¾	92	6‡	Int Business M	100	112	111	111	109½
62½	17	4	Int Cement	200	20¾	20	20	19¾
4	1½	..	Int Combustion	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
39¾	5½	..	Int Cmphis pf	100	7	7	7	..
110½	22½	2½	Int Harvester	800	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
143½	113	7	Int Harvester pf	300	125	125	125	..
31	10	3b	Int Hydrocelec	400	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	13½
73¼	19	4	Int Match pf	800	35½	34½	35⅛	35
39¾	7¾	.40	Int Nickel	4700	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	9
123	80	7	Int Nickel pf	100	83½	83½	83½	..
16¼	7⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
16¾	6¼	..	Int Print Ink	300	7	7	7	..
42	25½	3	Int Salt	100	30½	30½	30½	..
38¾	13¾	1	Int Tel & Tel	8400	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝
108	88	6	Island Crk Cpl	400	88	88	88	88

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 17	Last Oct. 16
80⅜	31	3	Johns Manville	700	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝	33¼
133¼	60	7	Jones & Laughlin	10	101	101	101	103

—K—

45	6⅛	..	Kan C & Smith	400	15½	14½	15	15
61	23¾	4	Kan C & So pf	100	39	39	39	39
7	3	..	Kayser (J) & Co	400	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛
51⅜	8⅜	1	Kelly-Springfield	300	15½	15	15	..
29	4	..	Kelly-Sp 8% pf	100	20	20	15	20
39⅝	3⅜	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15⅞	8	..	Kelvinator Corp	300	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
60	29	6	Kendall Co pf	30	39½	39½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Dearer Money for United States—Industry More Active in England

Business appears to be drifting out of the doldrums. It seems not yet to have found its bearings, however. Influences affecting business are decidedly mixed, but the doubt that characterized most of the comment in September has lifted.

In the United States there has been seen an important change in the credit situation. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York raised its rediscount rate this week to 3½ per cent. Other reserve banks followed. The rates on bankers' acceptances likewise were advanced.

The higher rates for credit are not expected to restrict business activity. The experience of the last year has strongly indicated that something more than cheap credit is needed to stimulate trade and industry. Lacking confidence, business seems to find no encouragement in low money rates. The low rates appear not only to have failed to prompt business activity but they also have made it difficult for banks to make a profit. The tightening of credit, therefore, is looked upon as a constructive measure at this time.

U. S. Gold Shipments

The raising of the bank rates has followed upon a heavy exodus of gold from this country. Since Great Britain suspended gold payments, shipments of the metal from the United States have amounted to $600,000,000.

Some improvement in demand for steel, and a better tone to trade reports from leading centers are among favorable indicators in American business. Carloadings, a reliable index of merchandise distribution, were larger in the latest reported week than in any previous week this year.

Bank clearings, as reported by Bradstreet's, amounted to $8,875,319 this week. There is shown here a gain of 13.5 per cent over last week. As compared with the like period last year a decline of 12 per cent is shown.

In Great Britain, interest centers in election possibilities. There are reported, however, signs of considerable business revival. Employment has increased. Woolen and cotton mills, iron and steel furnaces, and coal mines are reported more actively engaged. Sterling is firmer.

The situation in Germany is overshadowed by political conditions. Industrial activity has declined.

Reports from France reflect extreme uncertainty.

Leading Stock Maarkets

The New York stock market resumed business after the Columbus Day holiday in a rather doubtful manner. Stocks were liquidated due to lack of constructive news over the week-end. The liquidation continued on a larger scale in Wednesday's session. Thursday and Friday, however, saw a reversal of the downward trend.

Brokers' loans declined $73,000,000, bringing the total down to less than $1,000,000,000.

The London stock market began the week with a cheerful tone. Business was in good volume on Monday but tapered off somewhat as the week progressed. Price movements for the week as a whole were irregular. International issues were easier at times. British funds were firm until Friday when they, too, eased off slightly. Some industrials improved toward the close of the period, however.

Price moved irregularly on the Paris Bourse. Weakness in Wall Street quotations led to selling at midweek and the easier tone continued through Friday's session.

INVESTMENT TRUST TO OMIT DIVIDEND

Old Colony Investment Trust estimates for the period from May 2 to Nov. 2, gross receipts of $296,523 from interest and dividends received and interest and dividends due up to and including Nov. 1. Expenses for the period, including six months' interest on the outstanding $7,500,000 debentures, are estimated at $171,746, leaving net income of $124,777 available for the semiannual dividend of 40 cents a share on the 300,000 shares, which would call for a total of $120,000 and which would ordinarily be payable Nov. 15.

Statement to stockholders says: "In view, however, of the present unsettled conditions and the shrinkage in the market value of investments, the best interest of security holders will be served by taking no action with regard to the payment of the dividend at this time."

Public Utility Earnings

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

	1931	1930
Sept gross	$700,563	$745,298
Net aft ord txs	119,084	116,528
*Surp aft chgs	68,713	64,731
12 mos gros	8,767,079	9,388,944
Net aft ord txs	1,341,018	1,461,235
*Surp aft chgs	723,347	793,312

*Before depreciation and federal taxes.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 17—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Gold	1,136,000	1,319,300
Foreign currencies res.	138,100	141,500
Other bills of exc & cks	3,828,700	3,688,000
Advances	202,900	167,900
Reichsbank circulation	4,526,700	4,523,900
Ratio of gold & foreign currency to notes	23.6%	30.1%
Bank rate	5%	5%

PARIS EXCHANGE MARKET

PARIS, Oct. 17—Announcement that the New York Federal Reserve Bank had increased its rediscount rate to 3½ per cent was received favorably in the Paris foreign exchange market. There was no change in the dollar rate for cable transfers, but the discount on forward dollars narrowed to 25 centimes under spot for one month futures and 50 centimes for three months.

TRUSCON STEEL ORDER

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 17 (AP)—Truscon Steel Company yesterday received orders aggregating $300,000, it was announced by Walter C. Conger, vice-president. Mr. Conger said it was the biggest day's business in many months.

UNITED STATES LEAD DATA

Production of refined lead in the United States amounted to 35,900 short tons (2000 pounds) in September compared with 39,597 tons in August and 53,237 tons in September, 1930, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mine A	9	9
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	44½	44½
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	39½	39½
Allegheny Corp 5s 49	25	24½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '25	25½	25
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	35	35
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	75	74½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89¾	89¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	115½	115½
Amer T&T coll 5s '46	104½	104
Amer T&T deb 5s '65	101¼	100¾
Amer T&T 5s '66	101½	100
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	100¾	100
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	100	100
Amer WW & Elec deb 5s '78	73	73
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	99¾	99¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	88	88
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stmp	88	88
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¾	99¾
Atch T&SF 4s '96	99¾	99¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	100¾	100¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	33	33
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	89	89
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98	98¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	90	89
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '56	74	74
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	94	93¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	74	73
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Sers div '50	90	90
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100¾	100¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	85	85
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103½	103¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	89¾	89
Boston & Maine 5s '67	86	86
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	35	34½
Bklyn-Man Tr of 5s '68	91	90¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	81½	81½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99	99
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99	99
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '50	99½	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '27	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99½	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83½	83¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	99½	99
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	98	98¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	97½	98¾
Can North 4½s '39	82	82
Can North deb 6½s '46	102	102
Can North deb 5s '48	100½	99½
Can Pacific deb 4s	61	60¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	72
Can Pacific 5s '54	79½	79½
Cen South 5s 1st '63	83½	83½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102	101½
Cen District Tel 5s	103½	103½
Cen Il El & Gas 1st 5s '51	88½	88½
Cen New England 4s '61	69	69
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	74½	74½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	53¾	53¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	43½	43½
Ches Corp 5s '47	74	74
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	42	39
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	94	94
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	93	93
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	34	34
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53	53
Chicago Mil&StP gen 4s '89	61	61
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13½	13
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	60	60
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	85¾	85¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	91½	91½
Chicago & NW 5s '54	97	97
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	83½	83½
Chicago R&P 4½s cv '60	30½	30
Chicago Un Sta 5s '63	100½	100½
Childs Co 5s '43	75	75
Chile Copper 5s '47	63½	63½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92	92
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	92½	92½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	100	100
Clev Un Terms 4½s '77	104¾	104¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '80	94½	94
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	94	94
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb 'el	94½	94½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	88	88
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88	88
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	91½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	93	93
Con Gas 4½s '51	99½	99½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105
Container Corp 5s ct '43	98	98
Container Corp 6s '46	94	94
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	23½	23½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	89¾	89
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33	33
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104½	104½
Dodge Bros 6s 6s '40	94½	94
Dold Packing 6s '42	85	85
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	99¾
Erie RR cv 4s D '53	57	57
Erie RR gen 4s '96	73½	73½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	83½	83
Erie RR gen 5s '75	83½	83½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	10	9½
Fort Worth & Denver 1st	100	100
Gannett 6s '43	81½	81½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	83½	83½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	53	53
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	101	100¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101¼	100¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	85	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	14¾	13
Goodrich 6s '45	48	48
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70	70
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82	81
Gotham S Hos '50	80	80
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	86¾	86
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	100¾	100
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	91½	90
Great Northern 5s '36 A	100	101½
Gulf Mobile & No 5s	84½	84½
Houston Oil 5½s '46	91	91
Hudson & Man adj 1s 5s '57	58	57½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	89½	89½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	101½
Ill Cetral 2½s Lou div '63	81	81
Ill Central 4½s '66	88	88
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	90	90
Ill Central 6½s '36	87½	86½
Ill Central CStLANO 4½s '63	90	89
Ill Central CStLANO 5s A '63	90½	90
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99½	99¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	88½	88½
Inland Steel 4½s E '81	87	87
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	37	36½
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	68½	68½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	65	64
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	54½	54½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	73½	72
Int & G Nor 5s G '52	80	80
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	82	82
Int Paper 6s '55	41	41
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	45	45
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	48¾	48¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	81	80½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	83½	83½
Inv Eq Corp 5s '49	61	61
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	98¾	98¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	85	85
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	73½	73½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	88	87½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	89½	89½
L'Autaro 6s '54	11½	11½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	83	83
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	85	85
Lew's Ine 6s '41	89½	89½
Leuis Arkansas 5s '69	43¾	43¾
L&N uni 4s '40	92	92
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	92	92
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	98¾	98¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88	88
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	100	100
Metro Water 5½s '50	35½	35½
Midvale Steel conv 5s '36	86½	86½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	97½	97
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	96	96
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	47½	46
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	65	65
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	67	65½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	66½	66
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	66	66
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	66¾	66½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	53¾	52
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	18	18
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	35½	35½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	98½	97½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	70	69½
Namm Sons 6s '43	90	90
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94	93
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	1½	1½
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	1	1
Nat Steel 5s	78	78
Newberry 5½s	94½	94½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	98½	98½
P O Pub Ser 5s A '52	79	79
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	73	73
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	79½	79½
NYC&HR 4½s M	83½	83½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	83½	83½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	91½	90½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100¾	100¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	87½	87½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	47½	46
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	68¾	68¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '26	99	99
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110½	110
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '48	93¾	93½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	103	102¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53	53
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	101¾	101¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	84	83
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	62½	61
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100½	100½
Niag Share 5½s '50	98	98
Nor Ind & W con 4s '66	70	70
Nor Ind & W div 4s '66	66	66
Nor Am Ed 5s C '65	90	89½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '67	100	100
Nor Pacific 4 D 2047	53½	53
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Nor States Pow 5s B '61	103	103
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	84	83½
Otis Steel 6s '41	51	51
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '37	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet 5½s '40	101½	101½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	63½	63½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	26	26
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	96	96
Paramount Pam Lex 6s '47	70	70
Penn Dixie Cement 5s '51	39	39
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91½	90½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	91½	91½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	79½	79½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	89½	89½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '65	83½	83½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	83½	83½
Penn Railroad 5s '84	99	99
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	100½	100
Penn Railroad gold 5½s '50	103½	103
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '43	100½	100½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	40½	40
Pere Marquette 5s '56	63½	63½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	51	51
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	94½	94½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	94	93
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89½	89¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	100½	100
Phil & Read Chi 5s '73	93½	93½
Phil & Read Coal 6s '49	44½	43
Pillsbury Flour 5½ 5s '43	101	101
Pitts CCStL 4½s '49 C	99	99
Pitts, CCStL 5s '41 B	99	99
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	71	70½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	48	48
Pub Ser Elec 5s '57	93	93
Pub Ser Elec & G 4½s '67	93½	93½
Pub Ser Elec & G 4½s 1979	93½	93½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97½	97½
Pure Oil 5½s '42	74½	73
Purity Bakeries 5s '58	85	85
Read Rfg 4½s B '97	91	90¾
Remington Arms of 5s '37	77	77
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	51	51
Republic Iron 5s '40	85	85
Rochester Gas 5½s '77 Sol 6s '44	110½	110½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	100½	100½
Rock I Arsenal 5½s '72	72	72
St Louis & SF Gen 4s '31	99¾	99¾
St Louis & SF 5s '31	99¾	99¾
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	68	68
St Louis SW con 4s '89	58	58
St Louis SW con 5s '32	89	89
St Louis SW 5s '50	68	68
SF Union Depot rfg 6s '42	101½	101
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84½	84½
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	84½	84½
Sinclair Oil O col 5s '37	73½	73½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	84½	87
Sinclair Pipe L ct 5s '42	87½	87
South A C 6½s '32	101½	101½
Southern Bell Tel 5s 1st 5s '41	106½	106½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	98¾	98¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	84	83
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	87	87½
Southern Pacific 4½s '49	87½	87½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81 ww	77½	77½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	77½	78
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	89	89
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	88	87
Southern Ry con 5s '94	91	91
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	72½	72½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	73½	74½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102½	102½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93½	93
Stevens Hotel 6s '43	33	31½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102	101
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	60	59½
Texas Corp 5s '44	83½	83
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	69	69
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	69	69
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43½	43½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38	38
Union El L & P 1st 5s '72	100	100
Union El L & P rfg 5s '73	100	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s '42	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94	93½
Union Pacific 4s '68	83	83
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87	87
Union Pacific 4½s '27	89½	91½
Un Rubber Co 5s '47	84½	84½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	94½	94½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	100	100
Util Pow & Lt 5s '30 ww	49½	48½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	52	50
Vanadium 5s '41	89	89
Virginia Ry 5s '62	91½	91½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	90½	90½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	33½	33½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	32	32
Walworth 6½s xw	45	45
Walworth 6½s '33	38	38
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	45	45
West Pa Pow 5s B '63	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	99½	99½
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	58
Western Pacific 5s A '46	88	88
Western Union R B 4½s '50	89½	89¾
Western Union col 5s '38	89	89
Western Union 5s '50	89½	89
Wheeling Steel 4½s A '66	82	82
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	90	90
White Sew Mach 6s '40	10	8
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '50	29½	29½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	94	94
Winch B Arms 7½s '41	48	48
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	49	49½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40½	40
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	44½	44½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	62½	61
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	81½	80¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last
3½s '47	99.3	99.3	
1st 4½s '47	99.30	99.30	99.30
4th 4½s '38	100.6	100.6	100.5
US 3s '55	91	90.26	90.30
US 3½s '46	91.10	90.24	91
US 3½s '43 May	91	90.26	91
US 3½s '43 June	90.24	90.10	90.16
US 3½s '47	90.10	90.10	90.10
US 3½s '56	90	90	90
US 4s '54	100.10	100	100.8
US 4½s '38	103	101.26	102

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi Pap 5s '53	29	27
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	73½	73½
Alsen 6½s '25	73½	73½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	16½	16¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	30	28
Antioquia 7s C '45	18	18
Antioquia 7s D '45	18½	17½
Argentine 6s '57	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	41½	41½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	40½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	40½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40½	40½
Australia 4½s '56	48	47½
Australia 5s '57	48½	47
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	23½	23½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	29	29
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94½	94½
Belgium (King) 6½s '40	90½	90
Belgium (King) 7s '55	94½	94
Belgium (King) 7s '58	94½	93½
Bergen (City) 5s '60	80½	80½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	83	83
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	83½	83½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	31½	30½
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	32	31½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	33	33
Berlin Elec 6s '53	33½	33½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	35	35
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58		8½
Brazil 6½s '57-'57	20½	20½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	27½	28
Bremen 7s '35	38	38
Brisbane 6s '50	27	27
Brisbane 5s '57	33	33
Brisbane 5s '58	27	28½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27	28½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	34½	34½
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	37½	38
Bulgaria 7s '67	19	19
Bulgaria 7½s '68	20½	20½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	27	26½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	92	92
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80	79½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93	93½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	26	25½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	17½	16½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	21½	21
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	16	16
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	17	17
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	16	15½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	17½	17½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	21½	21½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	14½	14½
Chilean Loan 7s '60		11
China (Gov) 5½-8 '31	11½	11
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	30	30
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	31½	30
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26½	28
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	89½	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	93	93
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	24	23
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	75	75
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85½	85
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	42	43
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	42	42
Dutch Ki 6s '47	90½	90½
Dutch Ki 4½ 6s '52	89½	89½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	41	41
Fiat 7s '46 war	72½	72½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	82	82
Finnish A 6½s '54	49	48
French (Rep) 7s '49	114½	114½
Frenoh (Rep) 7½s '41	114½	114½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	43½	43½
German 7s '40	86	85½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	41	40
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '58	39	39
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '58	38½	38
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	40	39½
Germ Con Arr 6½s '38 rets	34	33½
Germ El Pow '53	34½	34½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	33	33
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	34½	34½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	41	40
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	41	40
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	37	36
Good Hope L&Ow 7s '45	43	43½
Greek 6s '68	83½	83½
Greek 7s '64	83½	83½
Hamburg 6s '46	33	33
Harpen 6s '49 ww	48½	48½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	36½	36½
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	40	40
Hungary L& Mtg 7½s A '61	31	31
Hungary Mtg 7½s '61	31	30½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	32	32
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	30	30
Italian Credit Con 5s A '37	40	40
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	78	78
Italy (King) 7s '51	78	78
Jap (Im Gov) Ext 5½s '65	27½	27½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	27½	27½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	27½	27½
Karlstad 5s '65	24	24
Krueger & Toll 5s '50	21	21
Leonard 7½ 7s xw	21½	21½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100½	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100½	100
Medellin 6½s '54	23½	23½
Meridionale El 7s '57	45	46
Milan (City) 6½s '52	33½	33½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	34½	34½
New South Wales 5s '58	46½	46½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	30	30½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	31½	31½
Norway (King) 5s '65	79½	79½
Norway (King) 6½s '52	83	83
Norwegian 6s '50 '97	44½	44½
Nuremberg 6s '52 ww	34½	33½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	27	27
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	73	73½
Oslo (City) 6s '52	78	78
Panama (Rep) 5s '61	89	89
Paris-Lyons 6s '58	97½	97½
Paris-Lyons-Med Ext 6s '58	100	99½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	93½	92
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	10	10
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8½	8½
Poland (Gov) 6s '47	80	80
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	93½	93½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	14	14
Prague (City) 7½s '52	100	99
Prussia 6½s '51	29½	29½
Prussia 6s '52	29½	29½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	40	39½
Rhine Westphalia El 6s '53 xw	40	39½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '50 ww	40	39
Rhine Westphalia 6s '65 ww	40	39
Rhinelbe 7s '46	16	16
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	13½	13½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	13½	13½
Rome (City) (Italy) 6½s '52	28½	28½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	93	93
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	77	77½
Rumania 7s '59	17	17
San Paulo (City) 8s '57	75	75
San Paulo (State) 8

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

McGILL TAKES CANADIAN TITLE

Outscores Toronto and Queen's for Collegiate Track and Field Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 17—Scoring six victories and totaling 44 points in the eight track events, McGill University retained the Canadian intercollegiate track and field championship by a margin of 13 points over Toronto in the annual meet here on Friday while Queen's, the only other entrant, was a distant third. Toronto almost swept the field events, winning five out of six, and the final standing, with the relay race to be held this afternoon, gave McGill 64 points, Toronto 52 and Queen's 10.

A rain that fell almost throughout the afternoon made the track heavy and the footing for the field events uncertain, but in spite of these conditions two records were broken. In the mile, Phil Edwards, former New York University runner, but now of McGill, clipped two-fifths of a second off a mark that has existed since 1912, while in the half-mile, R. G. Sampson, also of McGill, bettered the previous mark by four-fifths of a second. In a number of the other events the records were threatened, and but for the conditions would undoubtedly have been broken.

McGill and Toronto evenly shared the first places in the 14 events of the program, each winning seven, but the local team had a decided advantage in seconds, with eight against three.

Four entrants, Edwards and J. A. Hutchins of McGill and Adams and E. Maundrell of Toronto, were double winners. Edwards won the quarter and mile, while Hutchins took both hurdle events, Adams won the sprints for the second year in succession, being the only defending champion in eight events to repeat, and Maundrell won the pole vault and shotput as well as being third in the javelin. R. C. J. Goode of McGill, former captain of Cambridge University harriers, was second to Edwards in the mile and won the three-mile event. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by R. W. Adams, Toronto; A. S. Scott, Queen's, second; E. Dore, Toronto, third. Time—10⅘s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. W. Adams, Toronto; A. S. Scott, Queen's, second; E. E. Brown, McGill, third. Time—22⅘s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Phil Edwards, McGill; H. T. Hart, McGill, second; M. Smith, Toronto, third. Time—51⅘s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. G. Sampson, McGill; F. M. Bourne, McGill, second; H. Stewart, Toronto, third. Time—1m. 38⅘s. (new record).

One-Mile Run—Won by Phil Edwards, McGill; R. C. J. Goode, McGill, second; W. Graham, Toronto, third. Time—4m. 31s. (new record).

Three-Mile Run—Won by R. C. J. Goode, McGill; D. Kibblewhite, Toronto, second; L. McTennant, Toronto, third. Time—15m. 36⅘s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. A. Hutchins, McGill; C. R. Drew, McGill, second; V. Hickey, Toronto, third. Time—16s.

220-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. A. Hutchins, McGill; H. Connolly, Toronto, second; F. M. Bourne, McGill, third. Time—26s.

Running High Jump—C. R. Drew, McGill, and C. J. Worrall, McGill, tied for first; K. Ford, Toronto, third. Height—5ft. 8in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. B. Hymmen, Toronto; C. R. Drew, McGill, second; E. S. K. Crabtree, McGill, third. Distance—21ft. 7in.

Pole Vault—Won by E. Maundrell, Toronto; R. E. B. Wallace, McGill, second; D. Mackinnon, Queen's, third. Height—11ft. 5⅘in.

Javelin Throw—Won by E. A. Peaker, Toronto; C. B. Anderson, McGill, second; E. Maundrell, Toronto, third. Ditsance—148ft. 9in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by E. Maundrell, Toronto; J. McStuck, Queen's, second; G. W. Painter, McGill, third. Distance—38ft. 5¼in.

Discus throw—Won by H. Westheuser, Toronto; E. S. Peaker, Toronto, second; H. Costello, McGill, third. Distance—117ft. 8⅗in.

Montreal Leads In Tennis Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 17—University of Montreal practically won the Canadian intercollegiate tennis championship here on Friday when Emard and Boucher advanced to the final in the singles, which will be played on Saturday, and their success, along with one victory in the two doubles matches that were played before rain stopped play for the day, gave the Montreal team 12 points against six for McGill, two each for Toronto and Queen's and none for the Royal Military College. Four Montreal players entered the third round and three of them advanced to the semifinals, along with one from McGill. The two losing pairs in the doubles were from Toronto. The summary:

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Third Round

Emard, Montreal, defeated Carruth, Toronto, 9—7, 8—6.

Lontin, Montreal, defeated Sheppard, Queen's, 7—5, 6—3.

Boucher, Montreal, defeated Griffin, Toronto, 6—3, 7—6.

Watt, McGill, defeated Marier, Montreal, 6—1, 6—4.

Semifinal

Emard defeated Lontin, 6—2, 6—4.

Boucher defeated Watt, 7—5, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Murray and Farmer, McGill, defeated Abraham and Hamilton, Toronto, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Second Round

Boucher and Bumbray, Montreal, defeated Griffin and Carruth, Toronto, 7—5, 6—2.

JAPANESE TENNIS PLAYERS TO TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's tennis public is looking forward keenly to the visit of the Japanese team, which will leave Japan at the end of November. The team will comprise Takeiidri Harada, the Davis Cup veteran; Jiro Sato, No. 1 singles player in this year's Japanese team; and Nunoi, who competed in the mid-Pacific championships in Hawaii last year and is second in the Japanese ranking list.

The Lawn Tennis Association of Australia will guarantee the Japanese team £800 toward expenses. After playing in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne, the Japanese will compete in the Australian championships in Adelaide at the end of January.

With the experience they will gain against the Japanese team, Norman E. Brookes, the former Australian Davis Cup player, believes that the Australians' chances in the Davis Cup contests next year will be bright. He urges that a team including Jack Crawford and Harry Hopman be sent overseas next year in quest of the cup. Brookes still has the utmost faith that Crawford will yet prove to be a world beater.

Hockey Teams Are Now Getting Ready

Professional hockey news is surging into print as the time rapidly approaches for the major league clubs to report. Next week practically every team in the National Hockey League, Canadian-American League and International League will be in training. Intimations are that there will be more holdout announcements than ever before because of salary cuts, but before the first game, or shortly after, the players are expected to be back in the fold.

The Boston Bruins report Oct. 22 for conditioning exercises and likely will take to the ice at the Boston Arena Oct. 26. With the arrival today of Tiny Thompson, goalie, Boston has five of its players already in town, George Owen, Cooney Weiland and Harry Foster staying all summer and Perk Galbraith arriving early in September. Well over 30 players are to be uniformed, trying out for the Bruins and Cubs.

Canadiens, world champions, with the same management and almost the same team, are much sought after for opening attractions. They are listed to open the N. H. L. season against Toronto in the new Toronto Gardens, Nov. 14, and have billed two exhibition games—one with Syracuse Nov. 4 and with Frank Nighbor's team, Buffalo, Nov. 8.

New York Team Champs

The New York teams, Rangers and Americans, will train at Toronto and Galt, Ont., respectively. Lester Patrick and Eddie Gerard continue as managers, but the personnel of each team will be greatly changed. Rangers with a whole new line from Philadelphia headed by Hib Milks, and Americans with a line from Ottawa headed by Joe Lamb. Springfield of the Can-Am and probably New Haven also of the Can-Am will train with their owners, Rangers and Americans.

Two clubs in the N. H. L. are under new management, Montreal and Chicago and their lineups, too, are apt to be greatly changed. Maroons are being handled by Sprague Cleghorn former Canadien and Boston player and lately manager of Providence in the Can-Am. Maroons have several prospects listed for tryouts besides a goaltender from the American Hockey League, Paddy Byrne, who is being given a chance. Chicago's new manager Godfrey A. Mathieson of Winnipeg, is little known to professional hockey, but he will have good material to work with. Chicago is already under way at Pittsburgh.

Detroit may have some difficulty signing the veteran Ottawa players secured but eventually should iron all matters out and have a much stronger club in prospect than in recent years. Manager Jack Adams has several good-looking hockey players and what he does ot need will go to George Hay, former Detroiter, now playing manager of the Detroit farm team, Olympics in the I. H. L.

Changes in Referees

The refereeing situation in the major league will undergo some changes and even now it is learned that Fred 'Mickey' Ion, referee who came under much criticism of Boston in the last world series, will work on the Pacific coast and not come East. Cooper Smeaton, former referee-in-chief of the league until he took over the management of the Philadelphia club last year, may step back into the refereeing again and would be a helpful addition.

Already there are regrets being voiced at the loss of Ottawa from the league. The capital city teams were always a potent factor in the deciding of hockey championships and the N. H. L. officials may yet decide that even though the Senators do not make tremendous profit they may be worthy of league assistance to keep them as a contender and another year may find a way to bring them back into the race.

College Football Results

Arkansas Tech 0, Magnolia Aggie 0.
Baker 6, McPherson 0.
Birmingham So. 7, Miss. Col. 0.
Bluffton 18, Findlay 0.
Bowling Green 13, Detroit City 0.
Bucknell 0, Temple 0.
Butler 61, Louisville 6.
Carthage 12, Culver-Stockton 0.
Centre 6, Xavier 0.
Citadel 6, Clemson 0.
Davis Elkins 50, St. John's 6.
De Paul 20, St. Marr's 6.
Detroit 7, Marquette 0.
Drury 7, William Jewell 7.
Erskine 18, Newberry 14.
Fr. Hays S. C. 3, Emporia 0.
Georgetown 0, Duquesne 0.
Georgia State 13, Miami 12.
Hastings 7, Cotues 6.
John Carwell 0, Mercer 0.
Johns Hopkins 24, Swarthmore 7.
Louisiana S. N. 12, Louisiana 7.
Loyola 12, Oglethorpe 7.
Millikin 23, Crane Jr. 0.
Morris Harvey 6, Fairmont Teach. 0.
Mount Union 25, Kent State 0.
Muhlenberg 7, St. Joseph's 0.
Muskingum 19, Bethany 6.
Nebraska Teachers 13, Midland 6.
Nebraska Wes. 26, Doane 12.
Northland 46, Duluth 0.
N. D. State 26, Morningside 0.
Occidental 13, Calif. Teach. 6.
Okla. A. and M. 42, Haskell 0.
Okla City 28, Phillips 12.
Ozarks 6, Ouachita 2.
Pacific Lutheran 27, Bellingham N. S. 7.
Penn 7, Upper Iowa 6.
Penn Teach. 13, Midland 6.
Rutherford 7, Mars Hills 0.
Southern 7, Mississippi 0.
St. Ambrose 7, Parsons 0.
St. Louis 7, Missouri S. of M. 0.
St. Thomas 26, Hamline 6.
Superior 46, Eau Claire 0.
Tulsa 24, Geo. Washington 7.
Tuskegee 21, Fisk 0.
Union 46, Transylvania 7.
Valparaiso 43, Indiana Central 0.
Wittenberg 60, East Ky. Teach. 6.
W. V. Wesleyan 13, Darion 7.
York 56, Central 0.

AGAINST SALARY CUT

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 17 (AP)—Three former members of the Ottawa Senators allotted to the Detroit Cougars after the withdrawal of the Canadian Club from the National Hockey League, refused yesterday to report to Detroit unless more attractive terms are offered. Alex Connell, goaltender; Alex Smith, a defense player, and Hec Kilrea, a member of the forward line, received contracts carrying a 10 per cent cut in salaries. They are due to report in Detroit Monday. Six other Ottawa players who are members of the Cougars, and subject to the salary cuts are expected to report in Detroit next week, having accepted their new contracts.

BEST CHANCE IN SEVERAL YEARS

Coach Kipke Pleased With Michigan Football Team in Big Ten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 17—"With brilliant sophomores and a liberal supply of veterans, our prospects are better than they have been for several seasons, said Coach H. G. Kipke, in estimating the chances of University of Michigan repeating in the "Big Ten" title race: Last year the Wolverines, undefeated in the conference, shared the crown with Northwestern University.

"Our reserve material seems adequate for the first time since I have been coach and the sophomore backfield material is not only abundant, but versatile. We have practically the same veteran line of last year and with added strength in the backfield, the Wolverines should display a real punch," he said.

Coach Kipke has 16 lettermen from last season, eight of whom were full-fledged regulars during the 1930 campaign. If he so desires, Kipke can start practically the same line that proved so effective last season, although several of the sophomores have shown unusual promise and may oust the veterans before the season is far advanced.

Entire Backfield

Kipke also has an entire backfield of lettermen, but in all probability some of the flashy sophomores will earn regular places. There are at least four sophomore ball carriers who appear to be better than the average.

By shifting S. J. Hozer '32 from end to a guard position, where he played as a sophomore, Kipke will have a line which should be stronger than the forward wall of last year.

M. D. Morrison '32 at center is considered by Kipke to be one of the best pivotmen in the country. With Hozer at one guard and O. J. LaJeunesse '32 at the other guard, Michigan has a strong center trio. These three players are certain of their jobs unless incapacitated.

At the tackles Michigan has three lettermen in H. J. Auer '32, Thomas Samuels '32 and W. B. Miller '33. Auer is playing his third year as a regular. However, the impressive showing of T. H. Chapman '34, C. E. Cantrill '33, L. E. McGrath '32 and C. J. Bernard '34 has created a free-for-all battle for the regular position. All are members of the squad for the first time, ineligibility keeping Cantrill and McGrath from reporting before. The question of regular tackles probably will not be decided before midseason.

At the flanks Michigan has four capable ends in W. E. Hewitt '32, I. B. Williamson '33, N. J. Daniels '32 and F. L. Petoskey '34. Williamson was a regular end last year. Hewitt was a star in 1929 and unable to play last year because of a handicap in early season. Daniels has been a consistent performer for two years while Petoskey appears to be the best end to enter Michigan since the all-American B. G. Oosterbaan '29. These four ends probably will all play regularly during the season.

The line has capable reserve strength at all positions except at center. Auer is being groomed as an understudy for Morrison while Thomas M. Cook '33, a 6ft. 3in. candidate, has made a good impression in drills. J. F. Kowalik '34 probably will have first call as a substitute guard although W. H. Oehmann '33 and Abe Marcovsky '33, reserves last season, are available.

H. L. Newmann '33, regular quarterback last year and forward passing expert, is back for the signal-calling job but must compete with L. W. Westover '34 and H. P. Stinespring '34 for the position. Westover and Stinespring are both better ball-carriers than Newman and in early practices have exhibited good generalship.

Halfbacks a Problem

The halfback positions offer Kipke his hardest problem. He has three veterans in E. S. Tessmer '33, W. M. Heston '32 and C. E. De Baker '33, in addition to four sophomores of unusual promise, Herman Everhardus '34, S. E. Fay '34, J. P. Heston '34 and W. W. Renner '34.

Everhardus can kick, pass and run. J. P. Heston has plenty of drive as a ball-carrier and also is a good punter. Fay is probably the best defensive man and a good ground-gainer. Renner is an expert passer and may relieve Newman of the passing duties. Tessmer is probably the most consistent punter on the squad, while DeBaker and W. M. Heston are speed merchants, fast and shifty in a broken field.

Capt. M. R. Hudson '32 is a fixture at fullback and for the first time in several seasons Michigan has two good reserve fullbacks in R. G. Cox '33, letterman at end last year, and in H. T. Schmidt '34, a promising sophomore. The remainder of the schedule:

Oct. 17—Ohio State University at Ann Arbor; 24—University of Illinois at Champaign; 31—Princeton University at Princeton. Nov. 7—Indiana University at Ann Arbor; 14—Michigan State College at Ann Arbor; 21—University of Minnesota at Ann Arbor.

BETZEL TO MANAGE COLONELS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17 (AP)—Bruno Betzel, second baseman and former manager of the Indianapolis club, yesterday was appointed manager of the Louisville American Association Colonels. Betzel played with Louisville from 1919 to 1927, when he was traded to Indianapolis, where he managed the team until released in 1928. He replaces Allan Sothoron, who went to the St. Louis Browns as a coach.

SYRACUSE SIGNS MILLER

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 (AP)—Joe Miller, formerly goaltender for the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York American teams of the National Hockey League, has been signed by the Syracuse Stars of the International Hockey League, he announced here yesterday. Miller was given his release by Philadelphia near the close of last season after being out of the nets for some time.

RANNEY ADAMS WINS, 5 AND 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 17—Ranney R. Adams of the Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y., captured the annual fall golf championship of the Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club here yesterday when he defeated Tyler Field of Cincinnati in a 36-hole match, 5 and 4.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Princeton 4, Cornell 3

SPORTS FRENCH

EUROPEAN ICE HOCKEY—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

WHIRRING skates, the shouts of excited spectators and the heavy thud of the puck against the surround boards at the new "Sports" Palace" here have heralded the dawn of a bright future for the New World game of ice hockey in France. At any rate, that is the opinion of the powers here behind the fastest sport played by men (and women) upon their own feet. And, as one recalls the enthusiasm evoked by the world's amateur championship, held in Krynica, Poland, last February, it is very easy to agree with the theory that, once facilities are provided, ice hockey can be relied upon to "boom" on its own merits. Compared with Canada and the United States, Europe is but sparsely equipped with ice rinks, and this explains why the progress of ice hockey in the Old World has been slow and spasmodic.

It is probably not generally known that ice hockey, which originated in Canada, was introduced into France by Georges Meagher, famous skating professional, as far back as 1894—that is to say, some eight years before it was first played in England—and that France, pioneer of the game in Europe, took the lead in instituting the International Ice Hockey League (Ligue Internationale de Hockey sur Glace) in 1908. The other founder-members of the league were Great Britain, Belgium, Bohemia (now Czechoslovakia) and Switzerland. Germany became affiliated not long afterward, and, in the course of the following 23 years, 10 other nations have joined.

Sort of Adaptation From Bandy

In England, where the game is nowadays increasing in popularity with each succeeding season, a sort of adaptation of the old English game of bandy was played before 1902 at the Princes Skating Club in Knightsbridge, London (where the Daimler Hire Company is now located), and from this pastime, involving the use of a small wooden block instead of a ball, grew the British conception of ice hockey. At that time there were three rinks in London—Princes, which was long and narrow (210 feet by 52 feet to be precise); the Niagara, at Westminster, which was circular, and Hengler's, where the Palladium Theater now stands, which was unsuited to the game because of pillars that supported a lounge over the ice. A surround of mirrors, greatly appreciated no doubt by figure skaters, compelled the use of a bandy stick, so that the puck should never be lifted accidentally.

International matches at ice hockey—the inevitable phase of development in a new sport—were first played in Europe during the season of 1903-04. The Paris Skating Club played against the Belgian Skating Federation—there were by then rinks in the capitals of both countries—and in the season of 1904-05 an English team made its first appearance on the Continent. This was the Princes Club side, to which the Canadian conception of the game had been introduced by Donald Hinkson of Montreal (first captain of the London Canadians), and it opposed the Sporting Club of Lyons at a new and strangely shaped rink opened in that city. These clubs had met two years previously at Lyons, but on that occasion the game they played was more like bandy than anything else. At any rate, a bandy stick was used to smite a small, nail-studded wooden block!

The Princes Club of London introduced ice hockey into Switzerland and, in a short space of time, the international aspect developed so widely that some sort of universal codification of the rules became inevitable. After the International League had been formed, as we have said, the first international tournament in Europe took place in Berlin toward the end of 1908. This was won by England (in other words, Princes Ice Hockey Club), which in January, 1910, captured the first European championship at Les Avants, France.

Switzerland Takes Up Game

After the introduction of hockey in Switzerland, bandy, formerly the popular game there on ice, passed out of the winter sports program, and it was in Switzerland that ice hockey was played most when sport was resumed in Europe after the war years of 1914-1918. There were, indeed, no suitable ice rinks in Britain in 1919. However, English players managed to establish themselves as the strongest in Europe round about 1924, and they confirmed their reputation by taking third place, behind Canada and the United States, in the tournament of the Olympic Games at Chamonix that year. That meeting opened the eyes of Europeans and caused them to readjust their scale of values. Since then, the difference between the Old World and the New in the matter of ice hockey has been strikingly emphasized by the repeated victories of Canada in the world's championships of 1928, 1930, and 1931, and by the visits of teams on tour. These sides from the United States and Canada have not necessarily been representative of the best amateur talent across the Atlantic, and they have hardly been within striking distance of the crack professionals; but, generally speaking, they have skated the leading European combinations off their feet.

In the last few years, there has been a general advance in the European playing standard. In England, rinks have sprung up all over the country, leagues have been created to engage the activities of the increasing number of clubs, and—latest development—women have taken to the game. The facilities have been provided, at last, and a playing and watching public has been created. Much the same story has to be told of other European countries, and people who have studied the position are of the opinion that the time is drawing near when further exploitation of its spectacular appeal will be made through the medium of professional sides. With the establishment of each new rink—especially such palaces as the new Paris venture, with its 2000 square meters of ice—the dawning future of ice hockey, as a game and as a spectacle, in Europe grows brighter.

YOUTHS STAR IN AUSTRALIAN GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The amateur and open golf championships of Australia this year produced the most interesting golf known in this State. In the first place two lads shone forth as leaders at the game. Each one is only 16 years old, but each is the champion of his State. Jim Ferrier is the amateur champion of New South Wales, and Harry L. Williams is the amateur champion of Victoria.

They met on a course near this city in the amateur, and a gallery of 3000 followed every stroke. Williams won, Ferrier going down to him in the semifinal, after an epic struggle. They played twice over 18 holes. There seemed to be little between the two. Each drove with great length, and their approach and putting play was spoken of as remarkable. At luncheon Williams was 4 up, but Ferrier came up so brilliantly that at the thirty-sixth he had an opportunity to square the match. He missed an easy three-foot putt, however, and Williams won, 1 up. Williams was especially successful with the irons, though both are fine with all clubs.

They were both in the open championship, and there met Ivo Whitton of Victoria, who has won a great reputation as an all-round dependable golfer, and who had won the title of open golf champion of Australia four times. He maintained his reputation by again winning. Jim Ferrier was beaten by only one stroke and Williams by two. The first six to finish were amateurs. The professionals crashed badly.

CONFERENCE RULES TO BE TIGHTENED

PORTLAND, Oregon., Oct. 17 (AP)—Faculty representatives of the Pacific coast Intercollegiate Conference announced yesterday that Joe Lillard, University of Oregon halfback, was ineligible to play college football and said eligibility rules would be tightened.

The decision was based upon evidence presented by Jonathan Butler, athletics commissioner.

Prof. W. B. Owens of Stanford University, president of the Conference, issued a formal statement after a meeting of representatives of the 10 colleges here setting forth that Lillard "had played under an assumed name."

The action ended a "gentlemen's agreement," under which Northwest members of the Conference had ignored semi-professional baseball activities on the part of their athletes.

Winter Olympic Housing Costs Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Realizing that the present extraordinary economic conditions have placed an unusual burden upon foreign Olympic committees in raising funds to send their athletes to compete in the III Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid next February, the local Olympic committee has voted to cut the cost of housing contestants and officials $1 a day per man.

It is expected that this contribution by the Lake Placid committee, amounting to several thousand dollars, will be the means of stimulating foreign participation in the 1932 winter-sports classic to a marked degree.

The new rates will be $2, $3, and $4 a day per person for board and room, depending upon the type of accommodations desired by the visiting teams.

Word of the committee's action has been cabled to Bjorn Blix, international secretary, who is now in Berlin. During the next few weeks Blix will be in conference with Olympic officials in various European cities and will report to them the assistance being proffered by the Lake Placid organizing committee.

Further announcements with respect to minimizing expenses for visiting teams at the Lake Placid Games are expected to be made shortly. The Lake Placid committee is determined to do everything in its power to insure the unqualified success of the games.

YANKEE STADIUM DONATED

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Use of the Yankee Stadium for the "elimination football tournament," which will be played Dec. 9 by Penn, Princeton, Cornell and Columbia for the benefit of the unemployed was donated yesterday by Jacob Ruppert, owner of the New York Americans. Owen D. Young, Chairman of the committee on mobilization of relief resources, had asked Ruppert whether the Stadium would be available on that date.

CANADIANS TO TOUR JAPAN

VANCOUVER, Oct. 17—Arrangements have been completed for a Canadian Rugby team to leave Vancouver for Yokohama, Jan. 16, for a series of matches in Japan, it was announced here by the British Columbia Rugby Union. The tourists will sail for home on Feb. 13. A selection committee has been appointed to name the team.

FOWLER TRADED FOR JUDD

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 17 (AP)—Houston, 1931 Texas League champions, yesterday announced the trade of Pete Fowler, left-handed pitcher, for Ralph Judd, right-hander of the Rochester Wings in the International circuit. It was an even trade.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Conn. Aggie 3, St. Stephen's 2.
Cornell 4, Princeton 2.
Wesleyan 2, Wilkeshan 0.

PANTHERS HIGH AMONG SCORERS

Regular Backfield Lost by Graduation—Line Holding Up Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 16—With a veteran line from end to end, the chief work for Dr. John Bain Sutherland, the veteran coach of the University of Pittsburgh football team, has been to develop a backfield that will stand up with the quartets that have distinguished the Panther elevens for many years. That he has been able to do so is apparent from the scoring ability developed during the past three weeks, while the defensive skill of the line has also been in evidence through the zero scores of its opponents. A total of 115 points in three games comes close to leading all the eastern colleges in scoring power.

All four of the backs which staged the fine performance of last season are out of college, as well as one of the reserve backs. Edward Baker, quarter, Harold M. Williams, William T. Walinchus, and James Franklin Hood, full, were all seniors last year, while from the line Charles A. Tully, tackle, and Ernest Lewis, guard, graduated. But in the last two cases there was plenty of material with equal or greater experience, so that Sutherland had no difficulty.

The chief development of importance so far has been the qualification of a young sophomore, Robert G. Hogan '34, as the outstanding candidate for quarterback. Already he has been of great value, so as to completely outclass the substitutes of last season, Rocco J. Cutri '33, and Zola Alpert '33, and Dr. Sutherland has given him the starting position in each game so far. Both as a field general, and as a receiver of forward passes, he has already distinguished himself.

Cutri and Alpert are the relief men, with the former acting as regular second string player. Cutri is a good kicker, and only his tendency to reckless use of himself prevents his selection.

Juniors Head Halfbacks

Two juniors, Warren W. Heller '33 and Paul J. Reider '33, are the head halfbacks this season, with considerable experience as relief men last year to their credit. Both are very speedy, and Heller is noted for his ability to get loose for long runs. Reider lacks weight, but his speed compensates for this. A pair of sophomores, making their first appearances on the squad, are the chief relief men at halfback. They are James E. Simms and Michael J. Sebastian. Simms is the line bucker, while Sebastian shines in open field running and on defense. Melvin D. Brown '33 and Arthur Sekay '33, both reserves of last year, are also available, as are three more sophomores, Howard H. O'Dell, Edward J. Matesic and Frederick Wooldridge.

The two relief fullbacks last season, James L. Clark '32 and John W. Luch '33, are still fighting it out for first place at fullback, and the latter, though behind at the start, is rapidly overhauling his opponent, and may have the preference for the big games to come. Howard J. Gelini '34 is next in order, with Clarence W. Hasson '34 still another available.

The lone vacancy in the first line, from the graduation of Tully, has been easily solved by the retransfer of James McMurdo '32, a tackle two years ago, but playing end last year, to his old position. Sutherland has an abundant crop of ends, and McMurdo is naturally a tackle. McMurdo is also a fine goal kicker, and is relied on for that work.

Veteran Center Ready

Ralph N. Daugherty '32, for the third year in succession, will fill the pivot position in the line. He was not at his best last year, but has shown great improvement this fall, and will undoubtedly be the choice over Robert R. Morris '32, with Joseph D. Formey '33, who showed well in the later games of 1930, and Herman L. Yentch '32 ready to fill in.

To take care of the place at guard of Lewis, Earl Hart Morris '32, an alternate for left guard last year, has moved over to right, while Walter S. Milligan '32, who worked at left also, holds first place on that side. As substitute for Morris, Tarcisco Onder '34, is next in order, with another sophomore, R. Korerbel Smith '34, already used on the right. Francis E. Siegel '33, a relief in 1930, is second on the left, with George W. Schildshutte '33 third on the list. In addition, Carl H. Hartwig and Robert G. Harder, both '34, are on the list.

Jess H. Quatse '32, now in his third year on the team, and McMurdo are the tackles, with Paul Cuba '33 and Ray E. Anderson '33, also veteran squad material. A pair of sophomores, however, have usurped second place, while the biggest man on the squad, also a sophomore, looms large as still another possibility. The first pair are John F. Love '34, at right tackle, and John C. Meredith '34, left, while John B. Valenti '34, with his weight of 230 pounds, will undoubtedly see service. Frank M. Tiernan '34 adds still another to the possibilities.

Regular Ends Available

Edward J. Herschberg '32 and Paul L. Collins '32 are the same ends who did most of the work with McMurdo added, for Pittsburgh last year and also the year before, and Sutherland relies on them fully. Theodore E. Daily '33 and Joseph C. Tominovitch '33, generally designated as Tommins, are two other veteran relief men, while Joseph P. Skladany '34 is also prominent on relief. Two other sophomores, Robert W. Timmons and Arthur C. Craft, both '34, are the other candidates.

With the preliminary games out of the way, Western Reserve, as usual, will be the first major opponent, this coming Saturday, with visits to South Bend, to encounter Notre Dame, and Pennsylvania State College to follow. Then the Panthers will come home for the balance of the season, meeting their local rival, Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, and ending up with a game Nov. 28 against the University of Nebraska.

Conference Heads Meet in the South

UNIVERSITY, Va., Oct. 17 (AP)—Continuation of the present plan of organization of the Southern Conference is favored by coaches and athletic directors at a number of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina institutions.

At a meeting here following the Virginia-V. M. I. football game, athletic directors of this section discussed the proposed split in the Conference and the formation of a "Southern Big Ten" among the prominent members of the Conference in the far South.

Following the meeting, the opinion was expressed that the Conference would continue with its full membership.

One of the participants in the session said that "if scholastic requirements are to be the only difference between these schools and other Southern Conference schools, we believe that majority of the Conference schools will agree to meet these proposed changes at the December meeting of the Conference in New Orleans."

Representatives of Virginia, V. P. I., V. M. I., Washington and Lee, University of Maryland and the University of North Carolina were present.

Music

Boston Symphony

Upon the second program of the Boston Symphony season, given Oct. 16 in Symphony Hall, Boston, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky set the Ninth Symphony of Gustav Mahler. According to the program, this was the first performance of the work in the United States. Of Mahler's symphonic pieces, the Boston orchestra had previously produced the first, second and fifth symphonies and "The Song of the Earth."

If the nineteenth century ended, as some insist, in 1914, this symphony may perhaps be described as the swan song of a period as well as of Mahler's completed symphonic writings. Although there is a twentieth century air about some of its gestures, its heart belongs to the neo-romantic age. It peers into a future of greater instrumental freedom and harmonic and contrapuntal transparency, but its feet are planted on ground that was first trod by Beethoven.

And if we choose to dub this symphony the "Austrian Pathetic," it is not merely because its final movement is an Adagio which closes on an acoustic fadeout. As you listen you hear many voices, from Beethoven's to Wagner's; but most characteristic of them all is Tchaikovsky's. Those of the themes which have the nearest approach to definition and finished form bear a close relation to his style. It is true that there is more restraint, more self-control in the Austrian than in the Russian, yet the atmosphere of the first movement, with its alternations of songful sentiment and horrid cries, and of the last, with its self-conscious sadness, is that of the Byronic era come to a protracted conclusion.

This fact should not blind us to the virtues of the composer. Few creative musicians have his mastery of instruments. Few can speak with such clarity through so large an orchestra, keeping clearly distinguishable a multitude of voices, never blurring the picture with too much color. There is mastery of form, too, and unquestionably a high purpose upheld by artistic integrity.

For one listener, on a first hearing, it was in the Scherzo (Im Tempo eines Gemächlichen Ländlers) that these virtues were most successfully disclosed. Here is a Scherzo in the very mood of Beethoven himself. And how delectable the invention, how adroit the handling of the instruments. Even the thematic material here takes on a salience that in the other movements is lacking. In the Rondo, for example, the material is so banal that even Mahler's orchestration cannot make it interesting. Much has been written of the sardonic quality of the humor in these two movements. This emphasis seems to us exaggerated. There is a rather heavy irony in the Rondo, but the Scherzo seems excellent sport.

To this hearer the most disappointing aspect of the symphony was the much-praised final Adagio. Here again the poverty of the thematic material was a severe handicap. The orchestral writing constitutes a superb piece of compositorial virtuosity, but its ultimate pianissimo left us cold. This effect may have been due in part to the playing in this movement. Dr. Koussevitzky's weakness—in both senses—is slow passages. This one was rather picked to pieces, and there was some raggedness as a result. The other movements were proclaimed with a virtuosity matching the composer's own.

The symphony had a popular success that was exceptional for a newly heard work. Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" (unheard at these concerts for 12 years) and the "Tannhäuser" Overture completed the program.

L. A. S.

ELWELL ELECTED CAPTAIN

William Peck Elwell of Arlington, Mass., a senior, has been elected captain of the Harvard second varsity football team. Elwell is playing right tackle on this year's second varsity. The new captain also rowed on his class crew last spring and is an editor of the Harvard Lampoon.

WORKERS APPROVE SWOPE PLAN

Approval of the Swope plan to guarantee minimum weekly wages of $15 to shop employees between Nov. 1 and April 30 has been approved by 98 per cent of the factory workers at the Schenectady, N. Y., plant of the General Electric Company.

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CHINA TO END CONSULAR COURT JURISDICTION

Regulations Promulgated on May 4 to Become Effective Jan. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—The Chinese Government has decided to proceed with its plan to abolish consular jurisdiction for foreigners in China on Jan. 1, 1932, regardless of the outcome of negotiations regarding an interim period begun early this year with the leading countries still claiming special privileges.

The regulations promulgated on May 4 last, to become effective on Jan. 1, will therefore go into effect on that date unless there is a drastic change in the present attitude of the Chinese Government. The negotiations for revision of treaties, according to the Chinese point of view, will not affect the abolition of the extraterritorial system.

So far as can be learned, the principal powers are agreed that unilateral abolition is not permissible, and are not prepared to accept such action. Unless an understanding is reached before Jan. 1, therefore, an anomalous situation will be created, in which the Chinese Government will claim jurisdiction over all foreign residents, while the principal nations will decline to recognize this claim.

It had been hoped that negotiations for revised treaties could be concluded before the time fixed, but these negotiations were delayed by a variety of circumstances.

The Chinese attitude, officially expressed, is that the regulations promulgated last May should be satisfactory to all the powers concerned, as they are in the nature of a compromise. They provide that while foreigners are subject to the jurisdiction of Chinese courts, they will be tried in special chambers in each district, with legal counselors "not limited to Chinese." The Government, it is understood, has assured the powers that these counselors will be foreigners, although the regulations do not definitely promise that.

The powers, it is understood, are not satisfied with the vagueness of some clauses in the regulations, and some of them are not convinced that it is yet time to withdraw foreign courts from China or to give up consular jurisdiction even partially.

If the Chinese Government persists in its determination to enforce the regulations on Jan. 1, and the powers resist this decision, the situation will be more difficult for all concerned.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY RESULTS

Cornell 16, Alfred 39.
Harvard 18, New Hampshire 44, M. I. T. 90, Dartmouth 136.
Lafayette 15, New York 49.
Northeastern 21, Tufts 38.
R. I. State 20, Brown 35.
Wesleyan 24, Mass. State 33.

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'VICTORY FUND' PROGRAM STIRS G. O. P. LEADERS

Democratic Activity May Result in Reorganized Republican Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — Reorganization of the Republican National Committee to keep pace with the energetic "victory fund" program of the Democrats is understood to be the subject of serious discussion between President Hoover and Republican leaders.

Rumors of a change in the chairmanship of the committee have been current for some time. Prompt action is now sought by Mr. Hoover as a result of the Democratic announcement that they will seek $1,500,000 fund to wipe out their deficit and provide a shock fund to get the 1932 campaign off to a flying start.

The President is understood to be dissatisfied with the way things are going at Republican headquarters. He is also said to be concerned over the fact that no plans have so far been made at Republican headquarters to compete with the Democratic drive.

Both of the leaders of the committee have been slated to retire for some time. Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, who is national chairman, accepted the post originally with the understanding that it was temporary and he would be relieved before the 1932 campaign got under way.

Mr. Robert V. Lucas, executive director, was originally slated to fill Mr. Fess' position, after serving an apprenticeship in his present capacity, but it is obvious now that any attempt to carry out this program would alienate a large section of Republican support in congressional circles.

Mr. Hoover, so far as is known, has not committed himself either for or against Mr. Lucas, but he has made it evident to some of his callers that he is looking about for a new chairman, ever since Mr. Lucas was revealed to be the "John M. Fetters" who engineered the secret propaganda against George W. Norris in his campaign for reëlection to the Senate from Nebraska.

Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord of New York, perhaps because of his proximity to financial centers, is one of the names most frequently mentioned for the post. Others who are being given serious consideration in Republican circles are Mr. Ray Benjamin and Mr. Mark Requa of California, the former of whom recently transferred his home to Washington; and Mr. Franklin Fort, former Republican Representative from New Jersey, who was the dry contender for the Senate in the last state elections.

Mr. Fess himself has given no indication that he is about to resign, but the original understanding on which he was appointed led political observers to believe that he will willingly give up the arduous post as soon as Mr. Hoover can decide upon a likely successor.

Brewery Profits Rise in Britain As Economic Distress Increases

Argument That Relegalizing Beer in United States Would Help Employment Refuted—British Business Leaders Deplore Drink's Toll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Brewery profits have increased along with unemployment in Great Britain, according to a bulletin made public yesterday by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation and sent to every member of the next Congress.

The foundation explained that the bulletin is to call attention to the view that while beer is prescribed by many as a cure for economic ills in this country, it has failed economically in England, where there is a large beer business and also a large unemployment problem.

"Conditions in England, today," declared the foundation statement, "disprove the claim of American brewers, that relegalizing beer in the United States would benefit either labor or industry, on this side of the Atlantic.

"While unemployment has been going from 1,336,000, in 1923, to 1,731,000 idle men, in 1930, brewery profits have mounted from £22,000,000 in 1923, to £25,000,000 last year.

"With dividends dropping all over the world, English brewing companies are paying from 12 per cent to 25 per cent; one large brewing company reporting a net profit increase since last year of £300,000, paying a 35 per cent dividend.

Brewery Stocks Soar

"A startling contrast, in this connection, is a record recently noted in the Economist of London. This shows that, while nine brewery companies, in 1929, declared net profits amounting to £7,655,495, the net profits of nine coal, iron, steel and shipbuilding companies were only £92,916.

"While iron and steel, cotton and wool and engineering and shipbuilding and all the greater staple industries of the British Isles have sunk nearer and nearer to insolvency, the brewers have gone from strength to strength.

"Large fortunes have been made by the brewers out of beer in the darkest years of England's industrial history and apparently no one else has profited.

"Last year, according to the British Probate Records, the wills of 10 liquor makers, including seven brewers and three distillers, left estates totaling in excess of £15,000,000.

"That brewery stocks are soaring is a matter of common knowledge in financial circles in England. A single illustration from the Brewers' Manual will suffice:

Large Dividends Paid

"'In 1913, a certain beer stock was selling at about $25 for $500 par value. A purchase of $25 worth of that stock then would today be worth $7000, having paid $3600 dividends meantime.

"'Brewery profits go to a very small number of shareholders. In London, for instance, a dozen liquor corporations capitalized at $255,000,000 are controlled by 300 well-to-do persons, who get these 12 to 35 per cent dividends from the drinking class of England, estimated at being 75 per cent of the adult population; paying out annually, for liquor, a sum approximating $1,400,000,000. A large proportion of this sum comes from industrial areas, where $11 is the average weekly income of an entire family and where a survey has shown that drinking families spend from a third to a half of this amount.'

"The poor conditions of English children in these districts is used as evidence by English advocates of a lessened drink traffic, that money wasted on beer cannot be spent for milk and other nourishment. They point out that English milk consumption is less than one-half pint a day per capita, while in the United States it is more than a pint a day. The English spend three times as much for liquor as for milk; three times as much for liquor as for bread, and the threat by the brewers to increase this beer consumption has aroused a strong protest.

"Many British business leaders do not want more beer. In fact, the president of the British Board of Trade has urged a reduction in the enormous sums spent on 'drink, tobacco, and gambling' on the assumption that it would be a great advantage to have these enormous sums so diverted to channels 'more profitable to the trade of England.'

"Sir Josiah Stamp, British economist, is authority for the statement that 'from £25,000,000 to £50,000,000 is required to meet the charges on the Exchequer in respect of the social evils resulting from drink'; and further charges that British loss of efficiency from drink is £255,000,000 a year, almost double the amount collected by the Government in liquor taxes.

"British brewers' claims, regarding the number of persons economically dependent upon their traffic, when analyzed in the light of official statistics, show that 110,000 men are directly employed in both brewing and distilling trades.

"The proposed increase in the liquor tax will of course, as always in previous years, be passed on to the thousands of families which can least afford to shoulder the burden, to a large extent the homes whose aggregate income averages but 45 shillings a week."

DETROIT BACKS HOME BUILDING AS TRADE MOVE

Builders' Congress Drafts Plan for Construction Under Lower Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 14—Revival of activity in the construction of homes by well-thought-out methods intended to reduce the cost of financing, and by various aids in counseling and planning to make special appeals to the prospective owner, has been undertaken by the Detroit Builders' Congress.

Exhaustive surveys to get a true picture of the community's needs are contemplated, and these may be followed by a general publicity campaign, according to Mr. W. G. Malcomson, of Malcomson, Higginson & Trout, architects, president of the newly formed congress.

According to leaders in this movement, which embraces representatives of architecture, engineering, finance, real estate, contracting, building and supplying, economic history shows that periods of depression recede when development increases quality or lowers prices sufficiently to overcome buying inertia.

Business, they say, is now casting about to learn from which direction the expected forward step to bring back normal activity will come. Many believe that a goodly portion of it will come in residential construction.

All during 1931 there has been some building going on in Detroit, confined mostly to expensive duplexes as well as homes in the better grade residential districts, enough to show that foresighted persons have already taken advantage of lower commodity and building costs, and demonstrating also, according to members of the builders congress that there is need for more housing.

Immediate action is contemplated by the congress, for there is no advantage of waiting until after the acuteness of the situation has worn itself out, according to Mr. E. J. Brunner, one of the organizers of the congress.

Increase of Tests On Animals Decried

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Many groups interested in animal welfare here are deeply concerned at the increase in the number of experiments performed on living animals during 1930 in Great Britain. There were 47,681 more vivisections than in 1929.

A further disquieting fact disclosed in the Home Office Return of Experiments on Living Animals was that 10,051 experiments were carried out under Certificate B which exempts the person performing the experiment from the obligation to cause the animal to be slain before it recovers from the influence of the anesthetic. The total number of experiments carried out under this Certificate B was 432,519, and the increase in these over the previous year was 48,597.

Those who are against medical experiments on living animals, and the number is large, hold the great number carried out, which runs to many thousands weekly, leaves little time for consideration as to whether any individual animal is suffering pain. According to the report, one man alone performed more than 94,000 operations in drug testing in the year, a weekly average of more than 1800.

Medical Evidence Censures Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A century ago alcohol was believed to be an indispensable part of the doctor's equipment; today its use has been entirely discontinued by some physicians and tremendously lessened by others, according to Dr. Courtenay C. Weeks, speaking before the fifty-eighth annual conference of the Band of Hope Union recently.

Dr. Weeks, who was one of the chief witnesses before the Royal Licensing Commission at its recent inquiry, said that "it is the rank and file of intelligent citizenry who have largely influenced medical doctors to use less alcohol in their practice.

"I myself, never prescribe the use of alcoholic beverages in any form because it is distinctly a poison, is valueless as a respirator and useless as a food. In the hospitals of Great Britain the practice of using brandy and other forms of spirits is fast disappearing.

"In fact, there has been an enormous decrease in the use of alcohol all over the world, due in part to the very splendid educational work done by temperance organizations and also to changed world conditions. Whereas in 1913 96,000,000 gallons of alcohol was consumed, that amount has been reduced to 46,500,000 gallons in 1930, a really remarkably diminution over previous years.

"In examining the alcohol question in Great Britain from a strictly impartial viewpoint the Royal Commission on Licensing summoned the best medical testimony available in the country for examination as to their experiences in the use of different forms of alcohol. Without exception each one testified that alcohol even when taken in moderate doses interfered noticeably with the human efficiency."

AKRON'S HOME FOR AVIATION RESEARCH BEGUN

Vertical Wind Tunnel Provides Means to Test Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio.—Unique, because it will be devoted entirely to lighter-than-air research and advancement, the Daniel Guggenheim Airship Institute of Akron is fast becoming a reality with bonds sold, contracts awarded and ground already broken for the new institute building.

To be erected on a slight elevation at the southwest corner of Akron's airport, this building has been financed by the Guggenheim Foundation for the Promotion of Aeronautics, which contributed $250,000 to the project, the major portion of which will support the research work to be done in the institute laboratories.

All of the building and instruction will be under the supervision of the University of Akron, and the institute, its site and all its appliances will be the property of the people of Akron. The city is bearing most of the cost of the building, approximately $75,000, and $13,000 for equipment.

The Guggenheim trustees, in selecting Akron as the site for this airship institute, were influenced by two factors. Akron as the "lighter-than-air capital" of America, and the home of the Goodyear Zeppelin industry, was especially in need of an institute of this kind. It is also the seat of a municipal university which fosters helpful research into lines relating to the city's highly specialized industrial efforts.

Constructors hope to have the building roofed over before cold weather, and April first is the date set for its completion.

A vertical wind tunnel, cylindrical in shape, 7¼ feet in diameter and 10 feet long, in which models and parts of dirigibles will be tested, will be a striking feature of the building. This wind tunnel is unique because it is built entirely of steel, whereas all previous wind tunnels, it is understood, have been built of concrete.

Mr. T. H. Troller, resident director of the institute, states that the steel construction will cost from $5000 to $10,000 less than the concrete construction. He also states that there is a special advantage in the use of the vertical wind tunnel over the horizontal wind tunnel for dirigible research because the airship models can be suspended more easily in a tunnel of this type.

FOREST SERVICE CONSOLIDATION IS UNDER STUDY

Hoover Economy Program Pushed Within Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Government bureaus dealing with conservation of the nation's forests may be the next to be linked under one head in President Hoover's program of saving by consolidation, it is indicated here.

A program to unite the forest service, now a bureau in the Department of Agriculture and the national park service, a bureau in the Interior Department, is being studied. The duties of the two are similar enough to be combined effectively, it is believed. The forest service is custodian over the national forests while the park service has the national parks and the national monuments under its jurisdiction. Each maintains a good-sized organization both here and in the field.

Opposition to the merger will develop of course and will have to be ironed out before it can take place. Besides the government officials to be brought around to the President's side, there will be the non-governmental conservation organizations, such as the American Tree Association, the American Forestry Association and the National Parks Association, to be dealt with.

It may be that the wild life conservation bureaus such as the biological survey, now under the Department of Agriculture, and the bureau of fisheries, now under the Department of Commerce, will be included in the consolidation program before it is completed. These various bureaus are continuously cooperating in administering various conservation laws. While a merger of the various bureaus might mean personal demotions for some of the officials, for the most part they are men who realize that there must be coördination in meeting the needs of wild life in this country and that conflicts in jurisdiction, if found to hinder progress, must give way to coöperation.

An example of what can be accomplished through consolidation is before the pubic in the consolidated veterans' administration, which cares for the affairs of all men who have seen service in any war. An improved administration at a much lower cost is the result of this first large consolidation brought about at President Hoover's direction.

JOBLESS TO SELL TO GET JOBS BACK

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—A nation-wide campaign in which jobless electricians are to become salesmen in an attempt to boom the electrical business and get their jobs back has been started under union auspices in coöperation with contractors.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers yesterday outlined the plan for a house-to-house canvass, which already has been submitted to President Hoover's unemployment committee.

ITALO-AMERICAN AIR TREATY SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—By an exchange of notes with Italy the United States yesterday entered into its first air navigation agreement with a European power.

The arrangement is similar to that in effect between the United States and Canada. It provides for the navigation of civil aircraft of one country in the other, the issuance of pilot licenses to nationals of the other country and the reciprocal acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft exported to the other country as merchandise.

INDUSTRIES OPPOSE LASTING 5-DAY WEEK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Although many industries are working on a short-time basis, few of them are ready to adopt the five-day week as a permanent policy, according to a report by the Merchants' Association of New York yesterday. The inquiry was intended to obtain some indication of the extent to which industry generally is inclined to look upon the five-day week as a solution of its problems, the statement said.

Out of 14 large manufacturing plants, employing about 200,000 workers, which were approached in the matter, only two reported that they were giving serious consideration to the permanent establishment of a five-day week.

NEGRO WOMEN BACK PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17—Denying a popular contention that prohibition is difficult to enforce in large Negro communities, members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Colored Baptist New York State Convention adopted a resolution supporting the Eighteenth Amendment at the closing session of their annual meeting here recently.

The resolution declared that the auxiliary was "for law enforcement without fear or favor," even though prohibition was being "railed against as the cause of all the evils of the times."

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

BYERY home needs Garissole's Iron Rust Soap. Removes ink, rust, fruit, chemical and all stains, contains iron. From washing materials. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Dept. N, 277 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL Finest Personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments to friends. Earn extra money spare time or without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1901 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $20,000. Our confidential service of 31 years' reputation and methods will interest you. Write for booklet. Ability analyzed, developed and placed in individualized to each client's requirements; fees deferred, refunded and assured; payment by results. Send for booklet. Personnel Research Federation, Inc., 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

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HOUSES TO LET

MODERN, attractively furnished home; grounds adjoining Belle Isle Park; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories; 2 car garage; 12 months' lease; $200 per month. Correspond Box 156, Orlando, Fla.

MEN'S REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURING representative with established connection among men's furnishing stores, electrical hardware and jewelry dealers throughout California; also selling and distributing connection throughout the Pacific Coast, open for additional lines; high class specialties approved lines; highest references. WILLIAM G. KING, 3502 7th Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

PAYING GUESTS

Harmonious, Homelike Hotel

CATERING ESPECIALLY TO READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. On the north shore of beautiful Lake Pontchartrain; 31 hours' train from Chicago; 2 hours by boat train or paved highway from New Orleans; sunny woods, beautiful drives, boating, fishing, horseback riding, school of cookery; colonial, spacious verandas, reading rooms; home cooking; sea food, chickens, eggs, fruit and vegetables from own farms; weekly rates $12.50 to $22.50 each; where two occupy room; special family rates. THE ST. TAMMANY, Mandeville, La.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPPER

SHOPPING IN CALIFORNIA
HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES. Authorized representative, shopping service WITHOUT CHARGE; California products: Pottery, glazed fruits, unique gifts; Oriental arts, interior decorating; men's, women's, children's apparel; correspondence invited. EVA BLANCHE DELAPLAIN, 7138 Hollywood Blvd., GL. 4761, Hollywood, California.

REAL ESTATE

CORONADO BEACH, CALIF.—Corner lot with 2 cottages in the heart of Coronado's finest homes. Address A. G. OLSON, Bonita, Calif.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Lovely home, surrounded by large oaks, overlooking lake; 150-foot frontage, 7-room modern house; reasonably priced, $12,000; would consider trade for rentable property, only in Boston or suburbs. MRS. FRANCES GREINER, West Lake Minnetonka Blvd. (Boston address, R. C. GREINER, 1427 Statler Bldg.).

ROOMS TO LET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Furnished room in private home near Hollywood; kitchen privileges; garage; Christian Scientists preferred. Write E-38, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston (Opposite Symphony Hall). Select location, near church. Com. 7262. W. A. RICHARDSON, successor to MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE FLOWERS—We offer you a splendid collection of Seeds, including Sweet Scented Boronia, Golden Wattle, Native Fuchsia, Flowering Gum, Christmas Bells, Waratah, Everlasting and many others in all; 12 distinct varieties; post free for 4/3 ($1.00). Write BRUNN'S DIRECT SEED SUPPLY, Frankston, Victoria, Australia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MILITARY UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, civil engineering degree; 2 years' telephone experience; interested in any position; excellent references. K-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FIFTEEN years' lumber experience, sawmill, office and selling; meet people well; references. O. SNELL, 750 Union Street, Jackson, Mich.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS & LICHTENSTEIN stamps. Air Mails. Pro Juventute, also called The Children stamps, etc. Price list free. Enquiries very much appreciated. J. R. PLOGEREL, Marktgasse 65, Berne, Switzerland.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, EXPERT COACH. HE. 1372. SCREEN ACTION AND MICROPHONE TECHNIQUE. 1607 N. ORANGE DRIVE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 2 & 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars; 1541 Hollywood Boulevard. 1605 N Sycamore. GRanite 5178.

LOS ANGELES, Ivanmore Apartments, 833 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 2, 4 and H cars.

PASADENA, CALIF.—Attractive, modern, furnished home for 5 or 6 months' lease in Flintridge, Pasadena; marvelous place to spend the winter; 5 bedro ms, 2 large sleeping porches, 5 bathrooms upstairs, spacious, comfortable rooms downstairs; every convenience, fireplace, unit furnace, G. E. electric servants' quarters, beautiful grounds of 3 acres, picnic broiler; grounds and water cared for; 3-car garage. MRS. A. W. SWAFFORD, 4110 Woodleigh Lane, Route 1, Box 151.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Unusual small apartment for winter or longer, large living room, fireplace, bedroom, large kitchenette with outside ventilation; quiet house. Ken. 4451 evenings.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Completely furnished 6-room apartment to careful adults; garage, electric refrigeration; $65; do not call Sunday. Mystic 0926-J.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

TO SUBLET AT SACRIFICE

SUNNY corner apartment, No. 918, The Myles Standish Hotel, corner Bay State Road and Beacon Street, Boston; top floor, overlooking Charles River; completely furnished, living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; must sublet for balance of lease expiring June 1. APPLY W. F. POWDRELL, 60 State Street, Boston, Hub. 5885, or The Myles Standish, Com. 4500.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y., The Gibson, Northern Boulevard at 164th St.—3 rooms and dining alcove; 4 rooms, 2 baths; fireproof; near Murray Hill station; from $70. Telephone Flushing 9-0781.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Locust Arms, 85 Locust Ave., overlooking Long Island, Sound—3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, dining alcoves, fireplaces, garden, roof terrace. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2260 or Plaza 3-4300.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms, refrigeration; $35 up. in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. P. COOPER, 230 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 1626.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire, switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 2213

BACK BAY

BOSTON, MASS.—3 and 4 rooms, corner Louis Prang and Vancouver Streets, 860 and 880; 5 rooms, Vancouver Street, 885 and 887; 4 and 5 rooms, 69, Raleigh Street, 840 and 850. Ken. 1906 or apply 81 Gloucester St., corner Boylston.

BACK BAY

2-Room Apts., 81 Audubon Road, $50-$60
1-2-Room Apts., 99-101 Norway St., $30-$45.
BOSTON COUNTY TRUST
Office 103 Norway St. Ken. 9238
or see janitor on premises.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern conveniences; rentals reasonable. Apply to SPRING REALTY CO., 121 Ayletmer Road, Commonwealth 6760.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-2-3-11-13 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., $30 to $40; apartments, Frigidaire. Ken. 4451, Com. 9781.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum, Beach suites; reasonable rents. 464 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—20 minutes to Boston; modern first floor, 5 rooms, sunny, screened porches, garage; $70. Telephone Beacon 1140-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Longwood District, near Coolidge Corner—Desirable 1-room kitchenette suite. Tel. Ken. 4566.

EXCLUSIVE furnished and unfurnished apartments, 1 to 5 rooms, kitchenettes, Frigidaire, electric refrigeration, garage. AUBREY G. BAILEY CO., 1 Joy St., Boston. Lafayette 3000.

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

APARTMENTS
Beacon Hill—Back Bay

WEST CEDAR STREET
One room, kitchenette and bath; opens on garden; $40.
MYRTLE STREET
Two rooms, kitchen, living room, dining room, bath; $60.
CHESTNUT PLACE
Two rooms, alcove, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath; $70.
BEVERLY STREET
Unusually attractive two room with kitchen and bath.
ALLEN PLACE
Large colonial one-room apartment with fireplace, basement—sunny, overlooking enclosed garden.
OTHERS IN LARGE VARIETY
CARLETON HUNNEMAN, Jr.
89 Charles St., Boston. Tel. Hay 1800

CAMBRIDGE

Marian Halls, 10 Dana St.

FIREPLACES, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION, switchboard service, bay windows, sunny exposure, 5 minutes' walk to Harvard Square.
2 rm, living rm, dining rm, bedroom, kit, bath, hall..... $65
4 rms (liv rm, din rm, 2 bedrms, kit, bath)..... $32
Building Office open day and night

Brearley Ct., 84 Prescott St.

Overlooking Harvard Univ. Within 4 min. walk of the subway.
2-rm, kit, bath, hall, front or rear $45
4-rm, kit, bath, hall, front or rear $65
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION, FIREPLACES, exceptional conveniences and modernness in a different atmosphere you will like. Ring Superintendent's bell.

GEORGE A. GILES, Management
UNIV. 0477
Office open all day today.

CAMBRIDGE
17 Forest Street
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only. We offer these 3-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call PORTER 5486

Furnished and Unfurnished Apts.
BACK BAY—BROOKLINE—BEACON HILL
ALL SIZES, $40 and up. Open evenings and Sundays. Auto service.
METROPOLITAN REALTY CO.
Nottingham Building, Copley Sq. Kes. 3082

LINCOLN HALLS
Overlooking the Fenway
11-18 AUDUBON ROAD, BOSTON
1-room, kit, bath, hall.....$40
1-room, alc, kit, bath, hall....$50
Also
2 and 3 room all front suites, ranging from $78 and up
INCLUDING REFRIGERATION
A quiet refined building, conveniently and beautifully situated. Within walking distance of the Christian Science church and Symphony Hall. An unusual choice for fall occupancy.
GEORGE A. GILES, Management
UNIV. 0477
See Mr. Rogers, Supt., at No. 11
Office open all day today.

NEW YORK CITY, 54th, Near Fifth—Street floor; residence; also opportunity to serve meals to large house. Tel. Circle 7-5933.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y., 9753 111th St.—First floor, 5 rooms and bath; adjoining Christian Science church. Apply Church Office.

ROXBURY, MASS. — Furnished heated 3-room suite, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath. 30 Regent St.

PERKINS MANOR
Location: Perkins St., Jamaica Plain
Ideally located, near and overlooking the Jamaicaway. Showers, refrigeration and all other modern conveniences.
These apartments should appeal to anyone desiring a quiet home in pleasant surroundings.
Suites available are of 3, 4 and 5 rooms, at reasonable rental.
Inquire at office on premises or
Telephone JAMaica 4707

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $55 to $70. Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—3 rooms, sunny apartment, Weld estate; fireplace, tile bath with shower; garage; Christian Scientists preferred. Reg. 8332.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

GENTLEMAN wishes opportunity to share small apartment with business man; references exchanged. Box T-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD LIMOUSINE—Any period or distance undertaken; terms very moderate. Operator drives. FORSTER, 14 100th St., New York City. Phone Academy 8-9176.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PRIVATE suburban home with mother's care and training for small child; wholesome surroundings. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 256 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

E. HAMAN, Successor to W. H. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland St. Haymarket 0343 Boston

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED dressmaker; also remodeling; draperies, and all other kinds of sewing. MRS. ZETTA M. HIGGINS, 67 Highland Avenue, Arlington. Lin. 1.

MRS. L. L. MAHER makes gowns in all the new slenderizing models; also alterations; prices very reasonable. Ken. 4519 (Seaton).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governess, social secretary, companion, housekeeper. 631 Riverside Drive, University 4-3362. N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU
166 W. 46th St. New York City Phone 3260
Trained office assistants. Personal interviews only. 9-5 daily, except Saturdays.

FURNITURE

A. SPALDING & SON
FURNITURE FINISHERS and REPAIRERS
ANTIQUES RESTORED
99 State Street Cambridge, Mass.
University 3363

PEWS, CHANCEL FURNITURE
Lodge, Hall, School, Kindergarten Equipment
JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston Capitol 3625
30,000 Folding Chairs, Gold, Boatwood, IMPORTED CHAIRS and 1000 all-size tables to rent.
SELL—RENT—BUY
"I Can Seat a City"

GARAGES

SOUTH END GARAGE
Storage—Class A Repairing—Washing—Day and Night Service—Cambridge and Boston Limousines, 118-120 Berkeley St., Boston. Ken. 4444 and Com. 0700.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NEW YORK CITY, 250 West 107th—Charmingly furnished rooms, running water, meals and telephone if desired. WILSON.

Tenacre Inn
Tel. Princeton 128 PRINCETON, N. J.
Home atmosphere at moderate rates. Rooms with private baths. Meals served in the Tenacre Tea Room. Open all year.

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NEW YORK CITY, 250 West 107th—Charmingly furnished rooms, running water, meals and telephone if desired. WILSON.

Tenacre Inn
Tel. Princeton 128 PRINCETON, N. J.
Home atmosphere at moderate rates. Rooms with private baths. Meals served in the Tenacre Tea Room. Open all year.

ROOMS TO SHARE

LADY desires apartment, house, to share with one of same; references; Boston or suburbs. Box T-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—PUTNAM HILL. For rent or refined American adult family, small home in perfect condition, furnished, 5 rooms, bath, sun porch, garage; rent $250; satisfactory references required. R-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., 14 minutes from New York; 2 family house, 6 rooms, bath, each floor; private yard; 2 car garage; 2 blocks from subway; rent $100 per month; unfurnished. Tel. Ravenswood 3-1000 before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

FOR RENT furnished 6-room house, near Christian Science church; all modern conveniences; for rent for the winter to small family of adults.

ALABAMA

MOBILE

Pearson's
204 DAUPHIN STREET
FALL COATS
$39.50 $49.50 $59.50

MODEL CLEANING CO.
INCORPORATED
709 ST. LOUIS STREET
Phone Dexter 961

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

Shine's
Walk-Over
The Store of Beautiful Shoes

Marinello Guild
Beauty Parlor
403-404 First National Bank
MRS. EMILY E. WATKINS
MRS. SARAH B. LAND
Phone Dexter 5711

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Serve Yourself from a Smiling Shelf

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE 107 CEDAR

Mercantile Paper Co.
Printers
Cedar 78
108 COMMERCE STREET

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES
GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS
and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*

FORT LAUDERDALE

Carnation
THE WHELESS
SANITARY MARKET
Service With Friendliness
924 North Andrews Ave. Phone 9142
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

CUSTER'S
FISH & POULTRY MARKET
QUALITY...SERVICE
30 WALL STREET Phone 76
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
206 SOUTH BEACH STREET
"A Good Place to Shop"
Fine silks, rayon and cotton piece goods from the best manufacturers. Dainty Lingerie, Hosiery, Sweaters, Bathing Suits. McCall Patterns.

FORT MYERS

DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Meyers Jewelry Co.
1012 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
OF W. FORSYTH ST.
Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
37 WEST FORSYTH STREET

LEVY'S ADAMS AT HOGAN
Le Mar Frocks
"Paris Chic at a Price!"
$16.50
Sold Exclusively at Levy's

MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
Graduate Corsetiere
Gossard Corsets—Girdles
Foundation Garments—Brassieres
Lingerie—Pajamas—Negligees
Trousseaus
Marshall Fields and Vanity Fair Hosiery
13 WEST DUVAL ST. PHONE 5-5430

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome *JACKSONVILLE, FLA.*

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Cohen Brothers
October
Linen
Sale
Offers Quality Linens at Low Prices

Furchgott's
GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

LAKE WORTH

Palate Appeal
Worthmor Ice Cream
has it
Phone One-Ate-Four (184)

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 32445.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Shell Gas and Oil
Complete Tire Service
Accessories at all our filling stations
2175 NE 22nd Ave. 640 NW 12th Ave.
1441 SW 8th St. 1102 NW 7th Ave.
1101 W. Flagler St.
MIAMI BEACH
845 5th Street 1698 Alton Road
Howard E. Orben Co.
Headquarters Filling Station
105 SW 1ST STREET PH. 29868

Burdine's
MIAMI, FLORIDA
A Complete Department Store

STRICKLAND'S
DRY GOODS CO.
Dealer in Men's Dress Shirts and Work Clothes
7915-7917 N. E. 2ND AVE.

LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS
VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE. Little River

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

THE
ROUND TABLE
"The House of Friendliness"
267 East Flagler Street
LARGE SELECTION
Draperies and Upholstering
Studio of
RICHARD PLUMER
Interior Decorators
Moore Furniture Building Tel. 28275

GENUINE
HOME COOKED MEALS
Special accommodations for room and board
MIRAMAR INN
1770 N. E. 2nd Court Phone 3-1848
Mrs. J. E. McDONALD Sr.

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.
1158 N. Miami Ave. Phone 2-4856
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLIN, Manager

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

YOWELL-DREW CO.
36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
2 Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

MINNIE BOSTICK
Showing Delightful Little Hats
Smart and becoming
Priced reasonable
63 EAST JACKSON ST. Exchange Bldg.

LADIES' BOBBER
and BEAUTY SHOPPE
Largest in Central Florida
Men and Women Hairdressers.
30 E. PINE ST. ORLANDO, FLA.

STETSON HATS
Look well—last long
The MEN'S SHOP
CLARENCE BROWN

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Ave.
Phone 3178

PALM BEACH

CONSOLIDATED
FLORIDA COMPANY
General Insurance
MURRY BUILDING
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

The
Bank of Sarasota
Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County
Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
SARASOTA • FORT MYERS • BRADENTON

ST. PETERSBURG

Paget's
CLEANING and DYEING
LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL
1700 CENTRAL AVE., St. Petersburg
Phone 4187

TAMPA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

BECKWITH-RANGE
JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Chandler's Corset Shop
Corsets, Underwear, Corselettes Girdles, Hosiery
10% Discount to Business Women
Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

The LUCILE DAVIS
BEAUTY SHOP
Tulip Wood Oil
Permanent Waves, $10
708 GRAND CENTRAL AVE.
Phone H 3602

Eddy G. Hauer
Reasonable prices in
Plumbing, Heating, Repair Work
Phone 4815 COR. FLA. and MICHIGAN
BALDWIN-MITCHELL M. & M. LYNCH

THE TAMPA SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
PHONE M 58-681
612 TAMPA STREET, TAMPA, FLA.

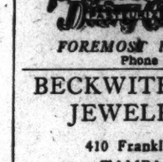
WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised local and national advertisers is maintained, call Cher. 1809-J, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 to 12.
10 SHERIDAN DRIVE, Apt. 9



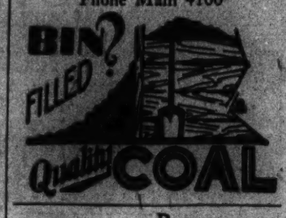
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a case too in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

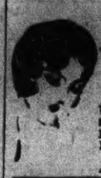
Domestic Laundry
Quality Laundry Service
1488 MURPHY AVENUE S. W.
Telephone Raymond 2245

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Jellico Coal Co.
Phone Main 4100




Broom
Beauty Shoppe
721 GRAND THEA. BLDG.
Eugene or Frederick
Permanent Waves, $5.00
Finger Wave with each Haircut 50c
Phones Jackson 0064, Wa 7484
Shampoos 50c
Haircuts 50c
Finger Waves 50c
All Three for $1.00

Permanent Waving
Meger & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
1121½ Forsythe St. N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770
Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Independent-Progressive-Competitive
LAUNDRY
May's
Hemlock 5300
DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh
Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS.
DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Everything Electrical
BYCK ELECTRIC CO. INC.
139 BULL STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

Thomas A. Jones Co.
Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
Stetson Hats
Eighteen East Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

GARDNER'S
SHOE HOSPITAL
Master Shoe Dyers
18 NORTH LEXINGTON AVENUE
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets
P. O. Box 392 Dial Phone 3-0533

Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

COUNTRY BOARD

GERMANY—Comfortable country home; ideal situation near woods and lake; receive permanent boarders, good table (about RM 100.- monthly). Geschwister BOLLMANN, Lüttensee b/Tritau.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—"SUZY OLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 8 rue de Calais (9ème). Telephone: Central 34-00.

LESSONS

PARIS—Cultured French woman teaches French, German, Music; private lessons; evening classes; modern methods. Phone MLLE. DUBAIL, Molitor 83-97.

MILLINERY MATERIAL WANTED

EUROPE, BRITISH ISLES—Australian manufacturer wants to buy straws, braids, all-overs, hoods, novelties, etc. Latest samples to L. CASSIDY, 606 Burwood Road, Hawthorn E3, Victoria, Australia.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

RAWALPINDI, INDIA—Comfortable suites with private sitting rooms; excellent cuisine; separate tables. MISS GORE, "Derrymore," Napier Road.

POST WANTED

MINING ENGINEER, 32, seeks appointment home or abroad; mining or civil preferred. Box M-634, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST REQUIRED—Experienced English nursery governess up to 10 years or babies' nurse (certificated); knowledge of languages, preferably Riviera. Box M-535, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SOAP WORKS MANAGER
Englishman desires post as TECHNICAL MANAGER; capable of taking entire charge of works, producing high-class toilet and laundry requisites; fully conversant with the lay-out and installation of modern plant and of producing modern and economic products; references from one of the largest soap makers. Apply A. A., 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

HAMBURG—2x2 comfortably furnished rooms (sitting and bedrooms) to let in quiet villa Greater Hamburg; central heating, gas and garage for one car. HOESCH, Antonstr. 31, Wandsbek, Germany. Behaglich möblierte Zimmer z. vermieten.

TEACHERS

LONDON—English lessons for foreigners, private or classes, by experienced certificated teacher; conversational, grammar, business, etc.; also French lessons by French teacher. MISS LIVERSAY, 36, Colville Terrace, London, W. 11.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CANNES (French Riviera)—Small apartment, bathroom, central heating; annually 3,000 frs.; fine view. Box L-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 3, Ave. Opéra, Paris.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

DEN LILLE KUNSTHANDEL
Kompagnistraede 37. Telf. Byen 1057
Great variety of articles useful & beautiful in Glass, Crystal, Ceramic, Gold and Silver. Orders received. Repairs at very moderate prices.
MISS C. A. VON ROSEN, GOLDSMITH

NEW ZEALAND

Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Tel. Goth 814y
Good quality, moderate prices.

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

Dresses *Latest*
Jersey, etc. *Novelties*
BOKA
26 and 30 RUE D'ANTIBES

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 43-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

Smartest Hats in Paris
for the price from 200 frs. up
Marceline
4, rue du Marché St-Honoré PARIS

NEVIL'S
Smart Hats
22, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin
Tel. Provence 33-60

PRINCESS MARY'S
HOSIERY
FRENCH HOUSE: 205 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE
HAND-EMBROIDERED
BAGS
Original Designs
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 3-3700
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1344
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
39A Unter den Linden Tel. A3 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 22-408
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 8184
MIAMI
1320 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3443
CHICAGO
1836 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 9183
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2000
CLEVELAND
1400 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7000
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'way Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 6173
KANSAS CITY
600 Nat'l Pla Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 7703
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7260
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
604 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3004
PORTLAND, OREGON
1237 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 6300
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

FRANCE

PARIS (Continued)

The English Tea House
8, rue de Surène 38 bis, Av. Mozart
Tel.: Anjou 00-88 Tel.: Auteuil 39-56
Full supply of American and English Groceries
Christmas Puddings, Crackers, Bacon, Marmalade, Home-made Sausages, Cheese, Indian Specialities.
Apply for price list.

Hotel Brighton
218 rue de Rivoli
Finest situation opp. Tuileries Gardens
Entirely renovated
Moderate terms

Grand Garage Descombes
(Mr. Graf, Succr.)
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret
Tel.: Wagram 19-10
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
ACCESSORIES

Maurice
Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St. Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-25

SAINT-RAPHAEL—
(French Riviera)

DRESSES *LATEST*
JERSEY, etc. *NOVELTIES*
BOKA
BOULEVARD FÉLIX MARTIN

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A. 3 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

Hotel Münchener Hof
Anhalter Station Stresemann Str 93
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts. Running Water. Moderate Prices.

Furniture—Möbel
SCHLAFZIMMER
Herren-u. Speisezimmer
WILLI KLUG
W 34, Warschauerstr. 13, Fabrikgebäude pt. Tel. E 5 Andreas 4800

FRANKFURT a/M

SCHUHHAUS BENEDIKT G.m.b.H.
KAISER STRASSE 11
Unsere
Qualitäts-Schuhwaren
zu jetzt
Zeitgemässen Preisen!
English Spoken!

FREIBURG I. BRSG.

Black Forest. Freiburg i/Brsg.
POST HOTEL
View of Park
Good table; rooms with running hot and cold water and bath; garage. Telegrams: Post-hotel Freiburgbrsg.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Architect-Contractor
Aannemer's Bedrijf
MARQUISES
H. J. BAARSLAG, JR.
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Florence 21408, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
11 Via Magenta

PEAK FREAN'S
VITA WHEAT
OLD ENGLAND STORES
Via Vecchietti 6, Florence

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung'Arno Acciaiuoli
Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stone. Suitable for Christmas Gifts.
Recommended by the Women's Rest Tour Association of Boston.

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

TORBJ. FLUGSTAD
Aasengaten 14, Oslo
GLASS, CROCKERY, KITCHENWARE, STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone 72367 Delivery

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Bredenberg & Co.
KNITTED GOODS and HOSIERY
14 & 20—Hamngatan—16 & 20
14—Drottningatan—14
1—Hunkegårdsgatan—7
28—Kungsgatan—28
61a—Birger Jarlsgatan—61a

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Fowl, Cheese
Rare Preserves
First Class Groceries
Jämtlandsboden
KARLAVÄGEN 22. Tel. 4754

All Kinds of
SPORTING GOODS
IDROTTSMAGASINET
5 Birger Jarlsgatan 5

Sale and Exhibition
of distinctive, native, Artistic Articles in Glass, Porcelain, Pewter, Iron, etc.
Novelty
ARTISTIC CEILING LAMPSHADES
by Einar Forseth
Verkstäder Vardagsnära A. B.
7a Strandvägen, 7a

J. F. BROMS & SON
Established 1845
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
FANCY GROCERIES: CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, CHOCOLATES, BISCUITS, etc.

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthörna
Stockholm
Hungatan
5

A. B. FRANSKA PARFYMMAGASINET
FRENCH PERFUMERY
at Sidenhuset
HIGH CLASS TOILET PREPARATIONS

LEKSANDSBAGERIET
BAKER OF QUALITY
Exhibition Prize Winner
NYBROGATAN 69
FLEMINGATAN 15

SWITZERLAND

BADEN

"LEINENSTUBE"
Badstrasse 4
Linen-Drapery, Bedding, Table Linen
Handwoven Linen for Decoration.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear to Measure.

BASEL

E. GYSIN
EISENGASSE 34
Specialty House for
UMBRELLAS & WALKING-STICKS
REPAIRS

DROGUERIE
IDA SCHNEIDER
Griefengasse 8
All Toilet Articles

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising
Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Bollwerk 7019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality & Style
Large assortment in fur coats
Kramgasse 19

TAILOR
for Ladies and Gentlemen
JEAN FRINTZ
Schanzenbergstrasse 32
near Kursaal
Tel. Chr. 23.69

Shirtmaker, Ties, Underwear
Hosiery, Gloves, Knitting Articles
Children's Outfitting
Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
HIGH CLASS GOODS

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
Berne
58 Kramgasse

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

Dainty Fancy Work
Speciality Tapestry
M. SÄGESSER
KORNHAUSPLATZ 7
FEINE HANDARBEITEN

BOOK SELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every Book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices.
Excellent Service Münzgraben

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit—Lindt & Sprüngli & Peter—Cailler Kohler Chocolates

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 46.125, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 rue du Mont Blanc

Electricite des Automobiles
PIRET FRERES
14 Rue Pecolat, Angle 13 Rue des Alpes. Telephone 24.484
Electrical Equipment for Cars

TO LET, First floor (sur Entresol) ONE OR TWO ROOMS FOR OFFICES (Cleaning included). Central Heating. Apply to Journal d'Agriculture Suisse, Chantepoulet 4.

COLLECTION
of all kinds of fabrics.
MAISON SPECIALISTE
Mme. R. Wild-Clarisse
Rue du Vieux-Collège 1
(a coté Tricoteuse de la Madeleine)

COAL — COKE — WOOD
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 RUE DU LEMAN
Telephone 22.763

A Few Good Investments in HOUSES FOR SALE in Geneva and Switzerland
A. CHABLOZ, Architect
70 Route de Florissant

COUTURE
MLLE. F. BURKHARDT
58 Rue du 31 Decembre
Near Avenue Pictet de Rochemont

"RAMSEIER"
Non Alcoholic APPLE-JUICE
Agent: Bussat, Drize, Geneva.
Telephone: 44.013

WATCHMAKER
Repairs to all types of watches
J. AUBERT 6 Rue Carteret
Tel. 27.383

INTERLAKEN

USE
Encaustique Trumo
Obtainable—RAUBER & CO. Ltd.

LAUSANNE

MODES
Hats
Mme. Pfister-Matthey Doret
Rue Haldimand 7 First Floor
Tel. 26423

Horticultural Establishment
FRS. JOYET
22 Avenue Dapples. Tel. 28202
Branch at the Station C. F. F. ..
Floral Work of All Kinds

NEUCHATEL

Travelling Goods
Tennis Requisites
Schinz Michel
RUE ST. MAURICE 10

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Food Products
Sold by ZIMMERMANN S. A.
rue des Epancheurs

MAISON BERNARD
NOUVELLES GALERIES
Footwear *Morocco Leather*
RUE ST. MAURICE

F. DELESSERT
Laiterie du Lac, rue St. Honoré
Speciality: Country Pork Butter Cheese

Mme. SANDOZ-MOLLET
rue du Seyon
Books *Stationery*

VIRGILE ROMY, Représt
Wonderful Collection of
SILKS, WOOLS, VELOURS
Confections from Magasins du Sauvage de Bale.

SALON DE MODES
J. GUYOT
Beautiful Selection of Hats
RUE DU SEYON 3

RORSCHACH

If you have never tasted our homemade
CREAM CARAMELS
made from rich, fresh cream and refined sugar, you have missed a good thing. Try them today. You will find them in all our stores.

MERCURE

ST. GALLEN

Schuhhaus Schneider & Co.
SNOWBOOTS
GOLIATGASSE 5
Established 1825

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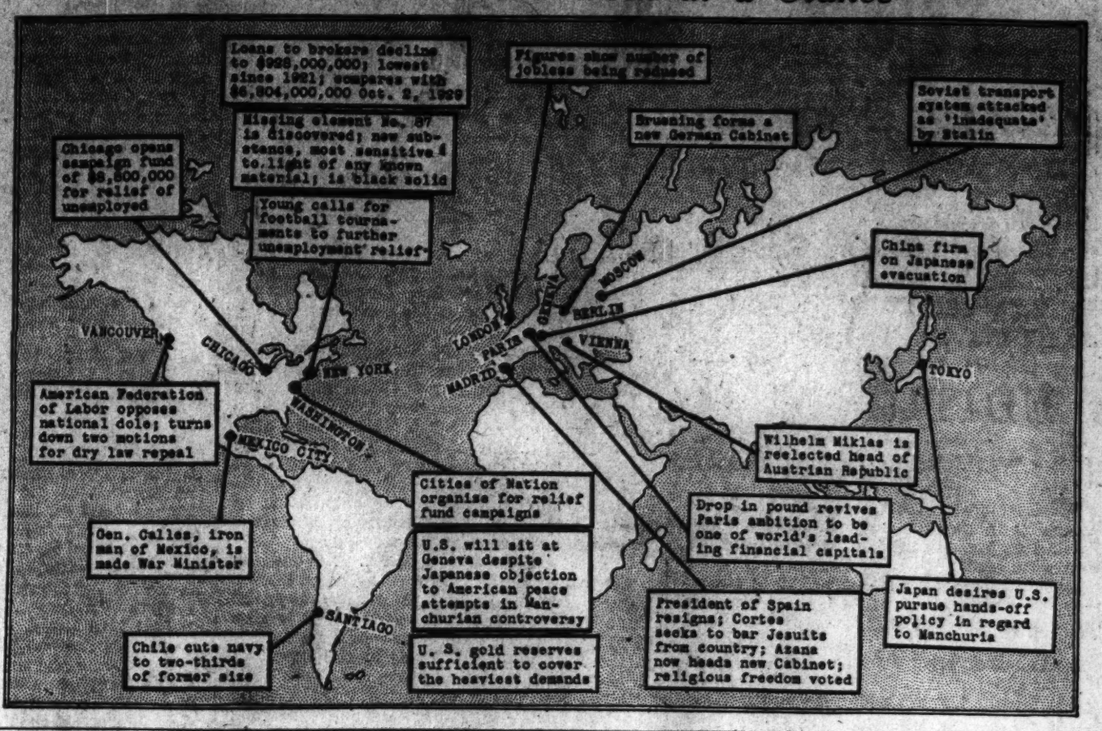
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Loans to brokers decline to $998,000,000; lowest since 1921; compares with $6,804,000,000 Oct. 2, 1929
Figures show number of jobless being reduced
Missing element No. 87 is discovered; new substance, most sensitive to light of any known material; is black solid
Chicago opens campaign fund of $5,500,000 for relief of unemployed
Young calls for football tournaments to further unemployment relief
Brussels forms a new German Cabinet
Soviet transport system attacked as 'inadequate' by Stalin
China firm on Japanese evacuation
VANCOUVER
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
SANTIAGO
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BERLIN
VIENNA
MOSCOW
TOKYO
American Federation of Labor opposes national dole; turns down two motions for dry law repeal
Gen. Calles, iron man of Mexico, is made War Minister
Chile cuts navy to two-thirds of former size
Cities of Nation organise for relief fund campaigns
U.S. will sit at Geneva despite Japanese objection to American peace attempts in Manchurian controversy
U. S. gold reserves sufficient to cover the heaviest demands
Drop in pound revives Paris ambition to be one of world's leading financial capitals
President of Spain resigns; Cortes seeks to bar Jesuits from country; Azana now heads new Cabinet; religious freedom voted
Wilhelm Miklas is reelected head of Austrian Republic
Japan desires U.S. pursue hands-off policy in regard to Manchuria

All Nature

Purple Grackle

(Quiscalus quiscula)

Where: Gulf of Mexico to Labrador, northern Quebec across to British Columbia, and the southern tip of Alaska. A permanent resident in the southern states.

Distinguishing features: Iridescent black with metallic violet, blue, copper, and green tints; eye yellow; tail considerably longer than the wings, bill long and sharply pointed; about one-fourth again as large as the robin.

Though not so well known as the crow and starling, the purple grackle, "crow-blackbird" or the "refined crow," is classed among the conspicuously black birds of North America. Farmers know it both as pest and benefactor, for in the spring it can wreak havoc in maize and corn fields, pulling up the shooting blades; in the fall of the year it sometimes eats fruit. But its chief diet, small molluscs, insects and their larvæ, interests the farmer most, for the good the grackle does in destroying crop pests more than makes up for the damage to crops. A few families of grackles in an orchard will do more good in keeping leaf-eating insects down than all the spraying a man can do. Grasshoppers have a hard time keeping out of the way of these black flocks.

In New England northward-migrating grackles are a certain sign that spring is at hand; if traveling south they bring assurance that winter is not far off. They are noisy birds with voices that have been heralded as "the rusty wheelbarrow chorus." Nevertheless, they are devoted lovers, like the turtle doves and crows, and even if man does consider their voices harsh, the female grackle appreciates the male's solo as he stands on tiptoe with wings half spread and suddenly bursts into a ridiculous attempt to sing through a disjointed larynx.

In making their annual migrations in March and again in October, they are seen in huge flocks, not mingling with other birds, but remaining in separate groups. They are not fond of the society of mankind, seeming to view us with suspicion, often building their nests in the tallest and most remote evergreen forests. The nest is made of sticks and grass carefully woven and plastered with mud. In it they lay from four to six greenish or dirty blue eggs, streaked and spotted by brown.

Next time you see a big black bird that tries to steer itself by its tail like a miniature monoplane with a big rudder, investigate further and see if it isn't a grackle instead of just a black bird.

Do You Know That—

Early talking pictures were limited to scenes of seven minutes, since that was the capacity of the disk record?

The average Government cost of handling each letter mailed is 1.73 cents?

Alaska, purchased for $7,200,000, packs $30,000,000 worth of salmon annually?

The population of the world is now estimated at 2,000,000,000?

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Ladies hat advertisement offers a "part derby, prominently New York." Which makes it a pah derby.

San Francisco Chronicle: There is now a kitchen device to do everything except abuse a husband looking for waste.

A Quotation for Today

BYEGONES, let them be byegones.
Then since ye reach this day
How are ye worse for what has passed away?
—WM. MORRIS.

The Mail Bag

San Bernardino, California

Dear Editor:

My home is in the county seat of the largest county in the world. The city is completely surrounded by mountains and is about 90 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

I am interested in foreign correspondence about stamps, as recently we started a stamp club in our Boy Scout troop, with our Scoutmaster as president. I am 14 years of age and should like to correspond with boys my own age in any country. I am also interested in all sports.

Lyle D.

Stevenson, Washington

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the lovely correspondents I have gained through the Mail Bag. I certainly enjoy them. This time I'm asking for foreign correspondents. I want them from all four corners of the world. I should especially like letters from France, Spain and Great Britain. English is the only language I know, but I am studying French in school and possibly later in the year I can attempt writing in this language.

Stevenson is a small town with a population of about 400. It is located in southwestern Washington in one of the prettiest places in the State, at least it is to my thinking. Lumbering and salmon fishing are the chief occupations. The country abounds in Indian legends and I am fairly well acquainted with most of them.

The most famous of these stories is the one about "Tomonawas," a legendary bridge supposedly located four miles west of Stevenson. To me it seems quite probable that such a bridge existed at one time. The legend is about the great war chief, Multnomah, chief of the Willamette Indians, and it was said that when the "Tomonawas" fell, the rule of the Willamette Indians would end.

I am 14 years old and a freshman in high school. I am a Camp Fire Girl and am interested in all sports, especially basketball, football, tennis, golf and archery. I am also interested in aviation and drawing. I love to read, and strange as it may seem to some, I love to go to school.

Hoping this letter brings me some correspondents, I remain, a devoted reader of the Monitor. Betty S.

Middletown, New York

Dear Editor:

Although I have never written to the Mail Bag before, I am an ardent reader of it. I am 15 years old and am very interested in Girl Scouts. This summer I went to camp for the month of August and had an interesting time. We had to go out in the woods and make our own kitchen, which included making a stove, pantry and a table. This required stones to be hauled and trees to be cut. We soon finished it and then every day two girls were cooks, two dishwashers, two wood gatherers, two water carriers, and two for every other duty we had. Our unit was called the "Indians" and our activities were very different from the rest of the camp. We were the only ones who used the kitchen. We did many other interesting things, too.

I am interested in all sports and like reading. I promise to answer all letters I receive as quickly as possible. Claire W.

Middleville, Michigan

Dear Editor:

Many very interesting letters have been printed in the Mail Bag—those from far away and from places I have visited, are of greatest interest to me. It is wonderful for young people of similar tastes to find each other in this way; then it is good they can learn to write interesting letters, which only comes with doing it. My first correspondents give me great pleasure, and as I have room for many more, I am asking you to put my name in the "over 20" group. I should like to hear from people in the northwest states, western Canada and Alaska, also from Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco and northern Minnesota. I read all I can about these places, and last fall I was happy to be able to motor from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, then east along the Columbia River, through Idaho and Yellowstone Park. I loved the Columbia River scenery.

One place we stopped, and climbed the mountain to Fairy Falls. Then we left the trail which zig-zagged, and climbed straight up instead. It was hard going, but finally we came to the source of the stream, a good-sized gusher right from out of the ground. It was worth the climb to see it and have a drink.

Will you please print these "interests" along with my name? They are, travel and camping in wild and beautiful places, sports, photography, modern art, gardening and cooking. With all good wishes to the Mail Bag. Alice W.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I cannot express the enjoyment that I receive while reading the letters in the Mail Bag. We have taken the Monitor for three years, and I fully appreciate it, as I have the privilege of being a member of a group which has been formed to study this wonderful daily paper. I also have been attending a Christian Science Sunday school for the past six years.

The city in which I live derived its name from its long stretch of beach or shore line. Many thousands of people arrive here daily to enjoy the cool sea breezes sweeping in over the Pacific Ocean.

I am interested in all outdoor sports, especially swimming. My hobbies are stamp-collecting and camping. I should like to receive letters from Egypt, France, Hawaii, Alaska, or any other foreign country, although I can only correspond in English. I shall be glad to tell anyone who wishes to write to me of my travels in the western states.

With best wishes to the Monitor, and hoping to gain some new "pen pals." Margaret K.

Quotation Puzzle

I	tist	hat roubl
esth	ajne	verco
mew	hic	hpre
ventu	sfro	mmak
ingt	heb	esfo
fth	ere	albl
ess	ing	sofl
ife.		

Dean Inge

The quotation in this puzle appeared recently in the Monitor under the heading "A Quotation for Today," but not exactly in this form. Can you place the spaces between words in their proper order so that the quotation can be read?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Geographical Puzzle.

ARABIA
IPPLEY
HARLEM
KUKILE
ITASCA
NEVADA

Africa.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mice and Men

Bristol, Eng.

DURING the World War some English soldiers were returning from the front line along the communication trench. All the conditions of their life at that time, arduous duties, and a heavy frost followed by thaw and the resulting mud, did not seem to add to their feelings of happiness or tenderness. To cap the climax, they lost their way, and when they found the trench at last they had to turn about, so that those at the rear became the leaders.

As they proceeded wearily in the gathering dusk, they were grateful for one thing at least: the trench, which a week previously had afforded little protection and was full of mud, had since been dug deeper and was dry.

Suddenly, just in front of them, a mouse fell out of a hole in the side of the trench. It was evidently bewildered and astonished to find itself in the open.

The soldiers might easily have left it, but those in front saw on the opposite side a corresponding hole. Evidently the recent excavations had made havoc of the mouse's private passage. So one of the party who carried a shovel lifted the little creature to the second hole and helped it to enter.

Then the soldiers saw another mouse look out of the first hole. The spade was lifted again, and out stepped Mrs. Mouse and two children, with perfect confidence, ready to be carried across to the opposite side where Mr. Mouse was still awaiting them!

A Word a Day

Insult

As a noun, *in'-sult;* as a verb, *in-sult';* i and u short in both cases.

An insult, as we construe the word today, is a gross indignity offered to another, either by word or act. The derivation, however, gives us a picture of the insulter leaping upon or at his victim, the Latin *insultare* meaning literally "to leap upon or against," compounded of *in*, "upon," and *saltre*, "to leap."

In this connection it will be remembered how the priests of Baal, to show their indignation against their useless gods, "leaped upon the altar which was made' (I Kings 18:26). Zephaniah, incidentally, warned of the punishment awaiting those "that leap on the threshold" (1:9).

Example: "No insult ever escaped his lips."

Notes and Queries

Reading a question (C. M. J.)—A rule which gained considerable currency at one time called for a rising inflection of the voice at the end of a passage closed with an interrogation mark. Compare these sentences, however: "Will you go?" "Did you pass?" "What must I wear to the party?" "Where shall we go tomorrow?" Obviously, the first two invite an elevation of the voice at the end, and the last two, a fall. A rule, then, which will bear further testing is: A question which can be answered by "Yes" or "No" calls for a rising inflection at the end; questions which cannot be answered by "Yes" or "No" generally require a lowering of the voice at the interrogation mark.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Is the World Ready to Keep Peace?

IS THE thinking of the world going to measure up to its new peace-making responsibilities? That is the fundamental question which the Manchurian crisis poses. It is bigger than any momentary maneuvering of statesmen. It transcends the problem of American coöperation with the League and the problem of whether negotiations for settlement are to come before or after the withdrawal of Japanese troops.

The present test of the world's preparedness for peace has shown already that there is efficient machinery. The question is, Can the world operate that machinery? Most of the instruments for peace forged since the World War are agencies for mobilizing world opinion to compel a peaceful settlement of disputes. But is world opinion intelligent enough, calm enough and united enough to be effective? Above all, does it understand its rôle?

Recent events have indicated that there is something less than a complete understanding of that rôle. Primarily, it is that of policeman, not of judge. A policeman stops hostilities; a judge makes decisions. There is danger that public opinion will feel that it must judge—and judge at first glance. Perhaps there are questions so simple that an immediate, fair judgment is possible. But international controversies are seldom of that type.

Manchuria is a good example. There have been plenty of amateur "jurists" ready to say offhand: "Manchuria belongs to China; let Japan get out." But that solution is too simple. It merely skims the surface. Even a little study of the involved equation in which the present incident is a minor factor will make it plain that the rights are not all on one side and that grave injustice would result from making a snap judgment.

Yet that is what world opinion is prone to do if it attempts to act as judge. In the present case, even the press—which has not yet recognized its full responsibility as adviser to peace-preserving opinion—has too often rendered a verdict before hearing the case.

But, it will be objected, the world must judge; moral forces must be mobilized. True. But it should wait until the case comes to trial and the evidence is all in. Today it should be content to act as a policeman, making sure that the opponents bring the case to court instead of attempting to settle it with their fists. Tomorrow will be time enough to take the rôle of judge or jury. In the present case, the nations cannot decide offhand the exact status of China's and Japan's rights in Manchuria. But the nations can insist that neither bombs nor boycotts be used to determine those rights.

That is safe ground. That is useful service. To go beyond that may easily be a disservice to the cause of peace. An excited, side-taking public opinion is not a good peacemaker. Attempting to be a judge hampers the policeman. That is illustrated by the present example. Japan undoubtedly is less ready to accept American and League of Nations intervention because she feels that world opinion has rendered a snap judgment against her.

Even with such reasons, Japan is mistaken in opposing mediation by the powers. Thus Japan may be partly right in Manchuria, but she is wrong at Geneva. World opinion need have no hesitation in insisting upon its right to stop hostilities. And it should make its unity and impartiality so evident that Japan will be willing to accept its services as a keeper of the peace. It can best do this if it refrains from prejudging the case.

The Why of Safety

"I'M NOT interested in the monetary side; what I care about is the human." A husky furniture manufacturer from the South rose up to shout this complaint. He was in a section of the Twentieth National Safety Congress, meeting in Chicago, and for some reason the discussion had veered to insurance and savings.

"We've got one of the largest plants in the country," continued the expostulator, "and we've nearly wiped out our accidents. Their number used to be terrible. I don't want to sit around here talking about money. I want to hear about protecting people who are using woodworking machinery."

There are men working men, as well as men working machines. When experts from forty different branches of industry get together, each group by itself, to see what they can do to prevent accidents in their operations, progress toward a better society is being made. As the insistent furniture maker indicated, the seeking of safety is not all dollars and cents.

Another of his section brought out the same thing another way. He was a huge man, an erector of tall buildings, and what he said to his associates was without frills. "I look on our safety work as my brother's keeper. That's just the way I feel about it, and I tell you, it has paid me well."

Safety can be had. Safety can be taught. In many a factory there are men studying ways of protection, analyzing mishaps and devising checks. Dangerous machinery can be safeguarded. Workmen who prefer the old, careless ways can be led into the use of proper guards for their own welfare. There are better ways of doing things if only they will be sought out and used—in the factory, on the streets and in the home. The finding of those better ways has become one of the world's new studies.

Paying for the Five-Year Plan

HOW Russia's Five-Year Plan is faring in the world decline of prices has often been asked in recent months. Internal statistics are difficult to disentangle, but a version of the story may be found in the latest figures of Soviet exports, issued by the Economic Review of the Soviet Union. Exports are the Achilles heel of the Five-Year Plan because the plan depends upon the continued ability of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to buy industrial equipment, for which raw materials are her principal method of payment.

Exports from the Soviet Union during the first six months of 1931 show a drop in value of 21 per cent below 1930. Yet the Review estimates that, in spite of the fall in value, there was an increase in quantity of exports of 10 per cent. The disparity of course measures the steep drop in world prices. A calculation of the two figures gives the decline in the export prices of Soviet goods at 28 per cent.

Of course, the goods the U. S. S. R buys on world markets are also on a lower price level. Imports over the same period are down in value 7 per cent, but in volume they are up 15 per cent, the two figures revealing a decline in the cost of foreign goods to the Soviet of 19 per cent.

It has been one of the features of the world depression that raw materials and foodstuffs have fallen much lower in price than manufactured goods. The former are the goods that the Soviet has to sell and the latter the goods she has to buy. Hence, an extra burden is imposed upon the Soviet economy. If the price of her exports is 28 per cent less, and the cost of her imports only 19 per cent less, then the Soviet's buying capacity over the period under review has witnessed a decrease of about 10 per cent. Perhaps, if present prices were compared with those prevailing two years ago, the total decline would be around 20 per cent.

Yet the statistics show that the Soviet did not diminish her imports in correspondence with her exports. Moscow still displays a reluctance uncommon in the world today to cut down her purchases abroad. The question arises, "How are these surplus imports paid for?" Most nations with import surpluses render services by way of payment. Great Britain ships and insures other people's goods; France entertains tourists. But the Soviets' great adjusting factor in paying for swollen imports is credit—promises to pay.

Many of the Soviet's purchases are effected on credit extending to one and two years. To foreign suppliers, glutted with overproduced goods, even long-term credit business is not unwelcome, and Germany of late has made strenuous efforts to obtain it. Her campaign has been so successful that this year she has ousted the United States from first place as the Soviet's main supplier.

But the U. S. S. R. has been obtaining goods on credit for a long time past, and she must be liquidating old credits in the current course of trade. If prices remain at their present level, this means that the Russians must work between 10 to 20 per cent harder than formerly. In other words, regardless of her unique form of government, Russia is not insulated from the economic stress felt by the rest of the world, and the burden of "starving to be great" has been intensified. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw and others who have been pronouncing encomiums on the Communist system would be safer to reserve judgment until it is seen whether the Five-Year Plan can pay its debts.

Emotions and Health

AT LEAST three addresses given at the Clinical Congress of American Surgeons in New York this week carried points worthy of comment. The first and possibly the most notable was the declaration by Dr. George W. Crile, head of the Cleveland clinic, that control of the emotions should be sought by every individual as one means of protecting his physical organism against disease.

Medical research, he said, now points to the conclusion that fear, worry, jealousy and hate stimulate an increased and destructive activity in many parts of the human body in the same way these respond to what are called infections. Dr. Crile adds:

> The way in which the emotions injure the organs of the body and lay the foundation of certain diseases is well on the way to a physical explanation. Man cannot fear, he cannot hate, he cannot worry intellectually—he fears with all of his organs.

This is not the first nor an isolated acknowledgment by the medical profession of a proposition at which it scoffed forty years ago—namely, that mental conditions are a factor in, if not the cause of, disease. Many physicians now accept the premise in greater or less degree. May it not be that as medical science pursues the "physical explanation" of the effect of emotions it will find that these effects run deeper than it now supposes, accounting even for so-called organic disorders now attributed to germs?

At any rate, if thoughts are a factor in disease, surely the thoughts should be corrected in order to remove the disease. And will any drug or serum change fear or malice? There is one common denominator in which millions have found an antidote for these undesirable emotions; it is religion. But a second speaker at the clinical convention says:

> The victory over diseases which still baffle us will come not by luck, chance or prayer, not through the charlatan, the religious fanatic or the ignorant experimenter, but by patient, persistent, unselfish toil of the trained medical scientist.

With every respect for the patience and unselfishness of many medical scientists and with an equal disapproval of unscrupulous quackery, there are many who will balk at the grouping of "prayer" with "luck" and "chance." To them, prayer is the very opposite of chance. Nor will they assume that religion is necessarily fanatical if it attempts to bring healing to the sick. Indeed, if "fear, worry, jealousy and hate" are elements in disease, what other influence has done more than a humble acquaintance with God to substitute faith in place of fear, understanding in place of worry, good will and unselfishness in place of jealousy and envy, and love in place of hate? Surely, none.

So, whatever one's preference in the arts of healing, he may agree with Dr. C. Jeff Miller of New Orleans, retiring president of the clinical congress, that a citizen "fails in his duty to his community as well as to himself" if he does not endeavor to preserve his health. And he will be grateful that Dr. Miller added:

> But health is not a matter of legislation, and whether he is to be well or ill, whether he is to live or die, is ultimately the responsibility of the individual and not of his physician or his government.

If health thus is a responsibility of the individual, it would seem to follow that it is the privilege of the individual to choose his own mode of seeking health.

How British Women Will Vote

"AS FOR the women—they will all vote alike, and they will all vote Tory!" That was the cry of a harassed Liberal Government in Britain, fighting its last battle in 1914 in the vain endeavor to keep women from the exercise of the parliamentary franchise. Four years later, the women utterly exploded the "unanimity" theory.

Indeed, one of the most interesting facts in regard to the women's vote in Britain is its lack of herd tendencies. Having fought for the vote in mass formation, as it were, women entered into the use of it almost entirely as individuals and with little or no endeavor to turn it to any sort of feminist account.

This tendency is exemplified by the division of women between the various parties in the House itself. In the late Parliament, nine sat upon the Labor benches, three on the Unionist, one on the Liberal, and two were more or less free of party ties—one as a genuine independent, the other as a supporter of the New Party, which recently developed from the ranks of orthodox Labor.

As for the women who will stand for election up and down the country this month, they hold as divergent views, and hold them as fervently, as do the men. Moreover, although they will appeal to an electorate which registers a majority of women over men of nearly 2,000,000, it is extremely unlikely that any one of them will base her claims upon the fact that she is a woman.

The British woman has, in the main, got through with the stage of feminism for the sake of feminism. That feminist phase began to diminish with the granting of the vote in 1918 and, so far as politics is concerned, passed out of existence with the advent of the "flapper" vote in 1929.

To be sure, the very presence of women in the House, to whatever party they belong, has had, and will continue to have, the effect of casting a new light upon many old political problems. But such influences have been in no wise engineered, and when it comes to voting, very little account will be taken of them.

That women at the coming election will ballot according to personal convictions, registering their votes upon political rather than upon sex considerations, may be reckoned as a distinct national asset.

A Speed Record on Rails

NOTWITHSTANDING tradition, Great Britain today can fairly claim to be the fastest-moving nation in the world. With Lieutenant Stainforth's mark of 415 miles an hour she holds the world's speed record in aviation, in speed boat trials, and in motor racing; and now that the "Cheltenham Flyer" has traveled the 77¼ miles from Swindon to London at 80 miles an hour, she has asserted her supremacy on the railroad track, well surpassing the previous Canadian world's record of 68.9 miles an hour.

It has taken a long while for trains to make an appreciable impression on earlier records. As long ago as 1895, rivalry between the east and west coast routes from London to Scotland resulted in the 540 miles from London to Aberdeen being covered in 512 minutes, at an average speed of 63 miles an hour, a feat of which any railroad company in the world might well be proud. Eight years later Britain established still another record in the train world, one of her engines on the track between Plymouth and London attaining a speed of 103 miles an hour. In 1928 a British railway company claimed a third record, the King's Cross non-stop run of 392¾ miles to Edinburgh, which is stated to be the longest non-stop run ever accomplished.

Nevertheless, there is a strong feeling that, if seriously put to it by foreign competition, Great Britain could surpass fairly easily even these fine achievements. An average speed of 100 miles an hour for ordinary commercial purposes is regarded as being by no means outside the range of possibility. But at the present moment, not being urged on either by external rivalry or public demand, the British companies are more or less content with the speed of their best trains, and are concentrating on making their engines more powerful rather than faster.

Editorial Notes

Plays acted at a theater several blocks away are soon to be reproduced, by the aid of television, in another theater, so that two audiences may enjoy the same performance. Success, however, seems assured only if they install some sort of reverse apparatus that will enable the actors to hear the applause from both audiences.

School children in Denver and Chicago are to be introduced this fall to some of nature's most fascinating aspects through a series of motion picture studies of bird life. Fewer requests for shotguns for Christmas, and a greater demand for cameras are expected as a result of closer acquaintance with the habits of rare and familiar birds.

When Lincoln's 500-word autobiography manuscript becomes public property, under a recent bequest, one hopes its brevity will impress those who might write too much about themselves.

The Manchurian Triangle

By H. B. ELLISTON

This is the second of two articles outlining the background of the Manchurian situation.

THE Sino-Russian dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway is still being argued in Moscow. Meanwhile Chinese nationalism has turned against Japan with a vigor which has been particularly noticeable since the Nationalist Party entered Manchuria eighteen months ago. This is a very serious matter to Japan. Measured in territory, the Japanese leases in Manchuria are infinitesimal, being only 1438 square miles out of 448,957 square miles; but they compose the neck of this huge bottle of land, and Japan has created therein an interest which she has welded into her own economic structure.

Not even a Japanese liberal will envisage a future when the Manchurian interest will be divorced from Japan. Yet this state within a state, so vital to Japanese industry, is held only on a ninety-nine-year lease, the validity of which the Chinese are constantly protesting.

Japan thus views China's nationalistic opposition as apprehensively as formerly she viewed Russia's aggrandizement. Some 200,000 Manchurian soldiers are not disturbing to the Japanese as a military menace. Being affiliated to the nearest war lord who pays them, they are very much inferior in morale to Japan's 15,000 highly disciplined troops, and lack the latter's Prussian-like training. What has alarmed Japan has been the growing number of incidents which China has left unsettled. This is partly due to Chinese separatism, partly to Chinese official procrastination.

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Whatever its status in international law, Manchuria is politically a feudality. This must be obvious to any student of recent domestic happenings in China. Though the present Governor, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, professes lip service to Nanking and accepts appointments from Nanking, he would not dream of handing over his armies to the control of the Central Government. He also has his own ideas of the revenues he should remit to Nanking.

But the Central Government is useful as a buffer in diplomacy. Any unpleasant incident in which the Japanese are an offended party may be referred to Nanking in the sure knowledge that it will never go any farther. For Nanking has no more control over Manchuria than Chang Hsueh-liang is willing to allow it. Even the "Young Marshal," as he is called, is not all-powerful in Manchuria, but has to mind his p's and q's when he talks to the lesser Chinese barons who rule the Manchurian subsections.

Yet Japan has persevered with conciliatory tactics. She might have gone further than she has. The excuse for tardiness in this respect has been the disunity of China. Still Baron Shidehara as Foreign Minister has been careful not to offend Chinese susceptibilities; in 1927 he refused to allow the Japanese Navy to participate in the barrage that American and British war vessels laid down as a protection to foreigners who were fleeing from marauding Chinese soldiery at Nanking. His patience has not made him popular with the military party, which has been urging a "strong policy" as the only possible method of cutting through the maze of Chinese official procrastination.

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Hitherto, however, the military have not obtained any support for aggression from the press, which in general reflects the business man's desire for peace, and has a power in Japanese life commensurate with the rise of Japanese commerce and industry.

So the military have been waiting for an excuse which they could use for the exercise of emergency discretion in Manchuria. This excuse came on September 18, when, according to Japanese allegations, Chinese troops, officer-led, tore up a section of the South Manchuria Railway near Mukden. The incident, whether founded in fact or not, was seized upon by the military to occupy several points well outside the Japanese treaty zone. It seemed at one time as if they were not only intent on exacting reparation, but also on improving Japan's position in Manchuria.

Japan's militarists are as much to be condemned as the perpetrators of the immediate incident and the original trouble makers who piled on the fuel which that incident has ignited. They have always held too much power in Manchuria. In diplomatic negotiations Japan cannot find the real focus of Chinese control in Manchuria. But the same complaint could be made with equal justice by the Chinese. There are several Japanese controls, all competing with each other—the South Manchuria Railway, the administration of the Leased Territory in the Liaotung peninsula, the Consul-General at Mukden, and, last but by no means least, the Japanese General Staff.

It was generally hoped that a coördination of all these agencies would be effected under the ægis of the new president of the South Manchuria Railway, Count Uchida, a former Foreign Minister of Japan, but the hope seems to have been dashed by the evidence of military control in Manchuria. Clearly the military complexion of the Japanese interest must always be a stumbling-block to agreement with China.

Truly a complicated problem! What should the powers do? Chinese spokesmen, as in the collision with Russia two years ago, wanted them to administer "a sharp rebuke" to Japan. But neither the League nor the concerts represented by the Kellogg pact and the Nine-Power pact were established to give sharp rebukes to anybody. People do not realize the gaps in world organization for peace until an incident such as this takes place. The Kellogg pact, the most universal of these agreements, is purely self-declaratory. If it is broken, it is at present no formal concern of anybody's to do anything about it, although many people believe there is an implied obligation which would justify action by the powers.

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Suppose action had been taken under the Kellogg pact. Though it is inconceivable that Japan would have been as discourteous as the U. S. S. R., two years ago, yet she could have pleaded with plausibility the excuse of self-defense, of which the pact takes cognizance. She could also have pointed out that the de facto authority in Manchuria is not the authority in China that subscribed to the pact. As Sir Austen Chamberlain foresaw, the pact has invested international diplomacy with China with a certain incongruity. This was noticeable during the Russo-Chinese affair. While Secretary Stimson was inditing notes to Nanking, Moscow was negotiating a settlement with Mukden.

Nor is the Covenant specific in its concession of authority to the League in the event of trouble. The Council "shall advise" as to the proper steps to be taken. That is all.

Procedure is therefore all-important in representations to potential belligerents. In the first place, it was necessary for the League of Nations to align the United States in any course of action. That this has been done is by far the most significant feature of the diplomacy in connection with the incident. Geneva and Washington at first moved along parallel lines in defending world peace. And now by the League Council's invitation to the United States to join it in consultation the hitherto parallel lines have converged. Secretary Stimson's support of League action has established a precedent of great value, alike to future administrations as to the world at large.

China and Japan have got to live together in Asia. It would be well for them to settle their differences without intervention from outside. This could be done if they would regard the problem as economic, the Japanese freeing themselves from strategic obsessions and the Chinese from unreal notions of *amour propre*. If they cannot do that it is essential that the powers step in, not to force a decree upon them, but to prevent the use of force and provide means of mediation. And both China and Japan are obligated to accept such help.

Notes From Paris

French Roads Meet Needs

FRANCE, thinks M. Gaston Gérard, Undersecretary of State for Public Works and Tourism, has no need of the specially constructed roads for motor traffic which are known in Italy as *autostrada*. The *routes nationales*, or main roads throughout France, have been maintained in such excellent condition that they admirably serve the requirements of the country's motor traffic. There are 440,000 miles of roads in France, including 50,000 miles of main thoroughfares, which have received special attention with a view to adapting them to fast motor travel. Many have been widened and straightened, banked at turns, and treated with new surface materials which help to prevent skidding. M. Gérard returned from an international road congress at Geneva feeling great satisfaction with French accomplishments in this sphere.

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Explorers In Sudan

The trans-African expedition sent out by the Ethnographical Museum of the Trocadéro last May reports satisfactory progress in the earlier stages of its long journey across the Dark Continent from west to east. The mission is now making a study of the peoples of the French Sudan, with Bamako as its temporary headquarters. On the trek from Dakar, where the expedition landed, to Bamako, which required most of June and all of July, about 900 specimens of ethnographical interest were collected for the museum, and about 500 photographs taken. The mission will continue its course by way of French West Africa, Lake Chad, French Equatorial Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden. It travels by rail, by motor caravan, or in a portable boat.

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Actors' Pay Reduced

Paris theatrical managers have taken a stand against paying extremely high salaries to actors. A considerable number of the producers have agreed not to pay more than 500 francs ($20) a day to any performer. Exception is made of a very few popular "stars" whose drawing power is recognized at all box offices, and who, it is admitted, may justly be paid a certain proportion of the receipts. Paris producers find it very difficult to compete with the "movie" companies and feel they must take a united stand against paying such fabulous salaries as are reported from Hollywood. The new ruling, after all, will not affect many performers. It is said that there are not at present more than fifty actors in Paris who receive more than 500 francs a performance, and probably not more than twenty who earn 1000 francs daily. Even these favored few do not appear every day, and they have heavy wardrobe expenses. Paul Reboux, writing in Paris-Midi, proposes that a just arrangement would be to add what is saved on "stars'" salaries to those of less prominent members of the caste, who are in many cases poorly paid. A number of Paris theaters have reduced their price of admission. Some favor doing away with the cut-price ticket system, under which some tickets are sold through agents at prices much below those charged at the theater box office.

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New Academy Grammar

The French Academy's famous dictionary, which has received an enormous amount of publicity in the many years of its compilation, is going to have a more popular kinsman, in the form of the academy's first grammar, which is announced for early publication. Most of the work on the grammar, which will enjoy an authority within its field comparable to that of the great dictionary, is being done by MM. Abel Hermant and Paul Valéry. They have been at work on the book now for some two years, and hope to finish it by next January. There seems little doubt that the grammar will be a "best seller," for it will be universally accepted as the last word on questions grammatical. One of the "Immortals" proposed that when the book first appears it should be widely advertised, just as a new novel by an eminent author would be. But this proposal seemed to a majority of the Forty to smack too strongly of modern "boosting" methods and commercialism.

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Only One Roquefort

The cheese makers of Roquefort are proud of their cheese, and both the Ministry of Agriculture and courts of law have come to their aid in protecting them against rivals. There are ten Roqueforts in France, but the Roquefort where the cheeses are made is in south central France in the Department of Aveyron. Cheese has been manufactured there from time immemorial, and placed in the town's cellars in order that it may become "good and savory," to use the expression employed by King Charles VII in a charter granted in 1457. Not long ago, a cheese maker in another Roquefort had the temerity to call his product "Roquefort cheese," but was restrained by a court order from doing so. There are other towns near Roquefort which make cheese of curdled ewe's milk in the same way and put it in the same kind of cellars, but a court ruled in 1922 that their cheese could not be called Roquefort cheese. So the townsmen of Roquefort can rest secure that they will be well protected against illicit use of their "trade-mark."